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Safeguarding Church and School

Communism and Fascism Threaten Individual Liberties

The Test of Freedom

By **Roland Hall Sharp**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America, grown to a land of skyscrapers and steel, of farms, homes and churches from sea to sea since Pilgrims knelt on a lonely shore 316 years ago, rises to meet new onslaughts on its most valuable and expansive assets—individual liberty, religious freedom and universal free public education.

Today, these and other popular liberties, bought at so fierce a price by generations of pioneers in many lands, are already sold into bondage or are under assault at many points in the world.

Hits All Democratic Systems

The throw-back toward despotism reaches across national boundaries and beyond creeds. It strikes at all democratic social systems. Often it takes the form of flank attack, starting as a demagogue's cure-all for economic or political crises, but ending in dictatorship that chokes off popular liberty.

In the common defense of individual liberty, churches and schools find themselves drawn close to all those forces in society and economics that resist arbitrary personal rule or mass philosophies.

Different persons mean different things when they talk of preserving their liberties. A certain type of business man confuses liberty with the unregulated power of exploiting his fellow men. Agitators ask, in the name of liberty, for license to sow seeds of sedition and falsehood among the people.

Danger in Mass Philosophies

With these minorities, a democracy has to deal—and can deal—so long as the genuine popular liberties are buttressed in law and in practice.

The danger today arises from mass philosophies, under which individuals—with the significant exception of dictators and their supporters who impose these philosophies upon nations—become puppets of the state.

No philosophy can deprive man of his power to think, but these philosophies seek to provide the entire subject matter of thought, and to restrict if not prohibit the free expression of thought.

No philosophy can deprive man of his individual relation to God, but these philosophies seek to substitute a secular, pagan semi-religion in the place of man's inalienable right to seek and worship the divine according to his own lights.

John Stuart Mill in his essay on "Liberty," set forth a century ago the democratic idealism underlying America, when he wrote:

Greatness of Individual

"The worth of a state in the long run is the worth of the individuals composing it . . . a state which dwarfs its men, in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands, even for beneficial purposes, will find that with small men no great thing can really be accomplished."

Contrasted with this are two statements made in recent times by leaders of European dictatorships:

"The state does not serve the individual. The individual exists but to serve the state."

"The individual is nothing in himself, but is valuable and important only as a unit of the state."

Defending Liberties

With such opinions actually holding sway over millions who dare not oppose them because the dictator commands the armed forces, it is clear why Americans are rising to the defense of their liberties.

Nor is the danger far in the future. In at least one American state, a full-fledged dictatorship, with executive control over legislation, finance, education and prospectively over culture as a whole, has flared into brief but ominous power.

However benevolent the individual dictator may be, dictatorship as an institution opens the door to arbitrary closing of churches, the conversion of schools into agencies of propaganda for the ruling power, and the regimentation of business beyond the limits of needed regulation and voluntary co-operation that can be effected under a democracy with the consent of the governed.

Religion in Russia

Americans still enjoying religious liberty look across at Soviet Russia and see Moscow using the quaint starkness of the word "liquidate" to cover its rolling of stones against church doors when a religious society commits the "criminal" act of printing a "religious-moral book," or giving bread to its hungry members, or founding a reading room, or teaching "any kind of religious faith in government, public and private establishments for instruction and education."

They see other forms of dictatorship favoring return to pagan rituals and persecuting individuals who profess certain religions. Censorship of all incoming religious books and periodicals strikes at worldwide Christian activity.

Russian Viewpoint

Soviet Russia, starting with a constitutional guarantee of: "Freedom of *religious* and anti-religious *propaganda* . . . to all citizens," later amended this to read: "Freedom of *religious profession* and *anti-religious propaganda* is guaranteed to all citizens."

The state, or its atheistic societies, alone can publish books and magazines, or otherwise propagandize. And in practice liberty of religious profession becomes a myth. Believers are regarded as little short of traitors, cannot become members of the dominant Communist Party, cannot hold office. There is no Sunday; churches cannot be juridic persons; they can be dissolved by dictatorial decree on slight pretexts.

Fruits of Intolerance

These are just glimpses of what it means when the ruling power in any nation applies an atheistic or pagan intolerance. American religious leaders are therefore awakening to a greater appreciation of the liberty they have enjoyed so long that it easily comes to be taken for granted.

Some churches feel that the way for them to meet this new challenge is to help the democratic-capitalist system of America put its house in order, and so prevent economic disorders or political revolt that might pave the way for a coming American dictator.

Church and Society

One of the longest steps in the direction of social action by a religious denomination is being taken by the Congregational Church—incidentally, the direct descendant of the earliest church founded in America by the Pilgrims and Puritans. At its last biennial general council, held on the campus of Mt. Holyoke College in Massachusetts, with the business statistician Roger Babson as moderator, this church voted to incorporate its Council for Social Action as an organic part of the "new Congregationalism."

Similar interest in social and economic issues has been shown by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian churches, among others.

Challenge to Religion

Many Christian ministers interpret economic conditions as one of the greatest opportunities in Christian history for giving a co-operative lead to bewildered humanity, a lead based on the spiritual love mani-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Obligations

In a world where dictatorship rides high, America is resurveying its foundations of self-government and seeking ways to "Preserve the Best in American Institutions."

The situation was reported Monday in the first of six articles, running on alternate days. Today, Liberties: Individual, Religious and Educational, are discussed against the broad background of current world inroads on personal freedom.

Preservation of individual rights is found dependent upon fulfillment of individual obligations under a democratic form of government.

Mass Philosophies Seek To Curb Education and Religion

Threat of Atheism

Italy at Work in Ethiopia On Vast Reclamation Plan; Started in War Operations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—What will you Italians do with Ethiopia now that it is "annexed?"

The answer is now being given by the Fascist corporative organization.

Immediately after the annexation of Ethiopia was officially announced, Premier Benito Mussolini called on Count Volpi, president of the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, to take the initiative in organizing forthwith representative bodies of business men, engineers and natural scientists to prepare plans for the development of the new colony.

Land Reclamation Planned

Within 10 days all the confederations of employers and workers in industry, commerce, and the arts and professions were at work, and a series of meetings has been held attended by the representatives of the syndical organizations of workers, farmers, traders and other groups at which ways and means have been considered.

The plans under consideration will apply on a vast scale the fundamentals which have guided integral land reclamation in Italy itself.

As is known, millions of acres which for thousands of years had been swamps have been converted in the brief space of less than eight years into prosperous farming districts.

Long Intervals Avoided

This has been achieved by concentrating on the enterprise adequate technical and financial means and large bodies of workers, and by carrying out simultaneously the hydraulic, hygienic, agricultural, and building works required for the complete transformation of whole regions.

By providing from the start the means for carrying out all the successive phases of the work, the Government has avoided the waste of time, money and effort experienced in the past when one or other phase of the work was undertaken and long intervals allowed to elapse before it was followed up, if ever, by the others.

Integral Colonization

In Ethiopia, the special experience acquired in this great work of internal reclamation will be utilized on a far vaster scale. Integral colonization is the plan favored. A good start has been made during the period of military operations.

As the Minister of Finance told the House of Deputies in the course of his recent financial statement, several hundred million lire, representing part of the cost of the campaign, have been spent on works of permanent value essential for the development of the colony.

Such are the improvements carried out in the ports of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, which will be the future outlets of the Ethiopian hinterland, and the construction of some 5000 kilometers of roads in the zone of operations.

Civilian Air Services

The great aviation fields opened for military purposes are now serving the needs of the civilian air services which are one of the most striking features of this thoroughly up-to-date colonial enterprise. Now that the war is over, whole army corps are engaged in building the great highways which the Government has planned so as to open up the whole of the vast territory.

Meanwhile carefully co-ordinated preparations are being made by the organizations of agriculture, industry, commerce and the liberal professions for developing the agricultural and mineral resources of these practically virgin lands without confusion or waste.

Bridges and Tunnels

The road works in Ethiopia will entail the building of bridges, tunnels, aqueducts, viaducts, etc., and all this will keep Italian quarries, mines, cement factories, chemical works, iron and steel mills, lumber yards, shipping and other lines busy at home and in the colonies.

A vast field of work opens for the East African Mining Corporation, incorporated in these last few weeks. Its first task will be that of systematically prospecting the mineral resources of Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia with a view to subsequent developments.

Besides gold fields, whose impor-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Sister Ship to 'Queen Mary' To Make First Voyage in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Liner "Queen Mary's" sister ship, to be built in the same yard on the Clyde, is scheduled to make her maiden crossing of the Atlantic in the early summer of 1940.

This announcement was made here by John Brown and Co., Ltd., builders of the "Queen Mary" and winners of the contract for the second giant liner planned by the Cunard White Star Line.

Now that the Government has announced agreement to make an advance under the North Atlantic Shipping Act toward the cost of the vessel, building will start as soon as possible, probably early in September.

No. 552 in the yard books, the new liner will, it is stated, be slightly larger and faster than the Queen Mary. The vessel will not be an exact replica of her sister ship, but will incorporate new features of design, both in outward appearance and in machinery. A figure of from 83,000 to 90,000 tons is mentioned here as the probable size of the ship.

No Easy Task

Looking at the gigantic mass of publicity that heralded the maiden voyage of the Queen Mary, the builders realize that the new vessel will have no easy task to rise fully to the public's expectations. There is in Britain already a certain feeling of disappointment in the present liner's early voyages.

But Clydebank is sure that both sister ships will live up to their reputations. It is stressed that the fact that the "Queen Mary" was designed nearly eight years ago must not be forgotten. Since that time new advances have been made in ship design and in marine engineering which will enable, engineers claim, No. 552 to be both speedier and more economical than No. 534.

Economy is one of the factors in the Queen Mary that have most pleased her owners, the Cunard White Star Line, it is declared. Her fueling appears to be proportionately cheaper than that of other liners, such as the Aquitania.

The Cunard company has for some years declared its intention of building two large vessels to operate its Atlantic service.

The view of the Cunard line is that an express service between Britain and America can best be maintained by two vessels of similar size and speed and Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the company, has declared that the Queen Mary and her sister ship will be the smallest and slowest liners that could fulfill all the economic conditions demanded by such a service.

The Cunard Steamship Company originally obtained tenders for the building of the new liner from four firms. But the size and structure of the vessel is so exceptional that it was eventually decided to give the contract to the firm which built the Queen Mary. In John Brown's yard the slipway and crane equipment is ready for use in the building of the second ship. It is also stated that as much as £200,000 will be saved by the availability of patterns and designs used on the Queen Mary.

No. 552 will probably be ready for launching in 1938.

Japan Is Target Of Criticism At Pacific Session

Real Objective of Trade Expansion Questioned by Englishman

Military Costs Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 19—"If the objective of Japan in the unprecedented tempo of the rise of her exports is to raise the standard of living of her people, we are sure that we can reach conciliation and agreement. But if the chief purpose of her exports is military and naval aggrandisement, if it is motivated by desire for militaristic expansion, the Japanese should be warned that there is grave danger in such policy.

"Just as the nations of Europe stood for certain things in connection with Germany's advance until 1914 and then would stand no more, we should like to say to Japan that if they will try to stand lonely and isolated in their imperialistic policy, there will be nations that will rise against them. We only desire that their line of procedure and ours will lead to mutual understanding and lasting peace and that the Japanese don't disturb other nations in unnecessary degree."

Military Costs Cited

With these ringing words, Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty in the Labor Cabinet, and chairman of the British delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations, concluded his speech at the dramatic plenary session yesterday at which the discussion of Japan began. Pointing out that in the year 1930-31 the charge for military expenditure was 442,000,000 yen and in 1935-1936 it was 1,023,000,000 yen, nearly two and one-half times what it was only five years before, and that in 1934-35 70 per cent of the Japanese budget, excluding income from loans, went for military and naval purposes, Mr. Alexander challenged the idea that in this almost explosive expansion of her foreign trade there were none but economic purposes. Applause and "Hear, hear!" greeted Mr. Alexander's speech.

Japanese Exports

Although Newton D. Baker in opening the session earnestly urged members to seek means of reconciliation and "to try to charter shallow places so that ships of state may avoid collision," with Chinese, British and Dutch delegations present the atmosphere of the session for the first time became charged with national contradictions and biases. Kenzo Oshima, banker and member of the Japanese delegation, read a prepared well-documented paper dealing with Japan's exports.

Although he said Japan's exports rose from 1,146,000,000 yen in 1931 to 2,400,000,000 yen in 1935, more than doubling the sum in four years, he called attention of the delegates to the fact that in 1934 Japan's exports were only 4 per cent of the total volume of the world's exports and equaled that of Belgium, Holland and Canada, coun-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Warns Tokyo

Press Portrait Bureau

Albert V. Alexander

Chairman of British Delegation Attending Pacific Conference

Solid Motor Fuel Made From Coal Tested in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Compressed coal gas and solid petrol are being used in Britain in experiments to find cheap fuel for commercial vehicles.

A fully laden truck recently made a journey from Leicester to London fired with "solid petrol" made from Leicestershire coal.

The corporation of the town of Wallasey, on Merseyside, has been experimentally running its motor-buses on compressed coal gas instead of petrol. These trials have been watched with interest by a number of transport authorities.

Considerable saving on fuel expense is claimed for both these tests.

In the Wallasey Corporation buses the gas is carried in two steel cylinders beneath the chassis, and the cost is claimed to work out at 7d. for the same mileage as a gallon of petrol of an ordinary kind. Petrol in Britain costs between 1s. and 1s. 6d. a gallon, according to quality.

The solid petrol experiment has been carried out by a coal distillation firm of Newbold, Leicestershire. This fuel has the appearance of small cinders. A number of firms are stated to be adjusting their motors to work with this type of fuel, and new vehicles specially produced to fire on it are under construction.

Average speed of the truck which made the trip from Leicestershire to London is stated to have been 22 miles an hour. Cruising range worked out at about 150 miles to one charge, with a saving in fuel cost of some 60 per cent.

Consumption of the truck under ordinary road conditions is declared to be 0.2 pounds of fuel per mile per ton rolling load. The solid petrol is made from coal of low value. Recently 1200 sacks of Irish peat were carbonized at the plant and used to produce similar fuel to that of the coal.

Marks on Trees To Replace Walls In British Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, Eng.—White paint marks on trees replace prison walls in a convict camp settlement near here. Twenty convicts are "pioneers" in this new experiment in prison administration.

The men are housed in homey huts instead of grim cells. They are free to move about within the boundary of the marked trees. At week ends they return to Wakefield Prison, but eventually it is hoped to eliminate even this brief contact with prison as it is generally known.

Rising early here, the prisoners, following a simple breakfast, set to work on their 27-acre estate, raising potatoes, carrots, cabbages, and other produce. After a light midday meal they return to their labors on the land, and have their main meal of the day at the end of the afternoon.

In the evening they are engaged in constructing rock gardens to improve the general appearance of their surroundings. According to the nature of his work each man may receive a sum each week ranging from 5d. to 1s. which he is able to expend on small luxuries.

Ney Mystery Again 'Solved'

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 19 (AP)—A newly found batch of yellowed papers, searchers said today, may hold the key to the century-old mystery of Marshal Ney.

Investigators seeking to prove that Peter Stewart Ney, Carolina school teacher of the early 1800's, and Marshal Ney, Napoleon's famous strategist, were the same person, reported unearthing the documents in Hickory, N. C.

C. W. Allison, historian and Chief of Detectives Frank M. Littlejohn, both of Charlotte, added the papers to a growing collection of data they are gathering before exhuming the body of Peter Ney near Statesville, N. C.

Mr. Littlejohn said the papers bore signatures believed to be those of Napoleon himself. The papers related to his campaigns. Notations in the margins are signed "Michael Ney."

The detective chief had written to the French Government for specimens of the famed marshal's handwriting but found the Hickory papers before he received a reply. After comparisons of the Ney signatures with writing of Peter Ney, Mr. Littlejohn said he was convinced Peter Ney was Napoleon's aide.

"Everything points to a solution of the great mystery," Mr. Littlejohn said.

Some historians record that the master swordsman of France fell before a firing squad Dec. 7, 1815, for high treason, others say Marshal Ney was permitted to escape to America. Legend says some French refugees saw Peter Ney in Georgetown, S. C., in 1819 and recognized him as Marshal Ney, whereupon he left Georgetown.

Soviet Obtains 16 Guilty Pleas In Plot Trials

Zinovieff and Kameneff, Former Red Leaders, Admit Conspiracy

Implicate Trotzky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 19—Ninety minutes after their trial opened, the 16 defendants, including Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff, pleaded guilty to charges of plotting to assassinate Joseph Stalin, Clemehce Voroshiloff, Lazare M. Kaganovitch, G. K. Ordzhonikidze and others with the direct assistance of Leon Trotzky and the German Gestapo (secret police).

Of those marked for assassination Mr. Stalin is secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet's virtual dictator, Mr. Voroshiloff is commissar of war, Mr. Kaganovitch commissar of transportation and Mr. Ordzhonikidze commissar of heavy industry.

German Agent Involved

After the lengthy indictment was read Judge V. V. Uhlrich of the military collegium, asked the defendants separately whether they were guilty. Fourteen, including Zinovieff and Kameneff, admitted their guilt unreservedly. Two denied actual participation but accepted moral responsibility.

Some of the defendants allegedly confessed that Trotzky sent several messengers inside Russia, including a German agent, Fritz David, who allegedly received a Honduran passport from the German Gestapo and money from Trotzky's son. He visited the Comintern congress in 1935 with instructions to kill Stalin, but failed because his seat was too remote from the presidium.

The defendants heard the charges unemotionally and pleaded guilty in firm tones. Zinovieff declared, "I am completely guilty."

Diverted Attention From Spain

The trial has had the effect of diverting the attention of Soviet citizens from the civil war in Spain.

Whether or not this effect was intended, it is certainly true that the trial has occurred very conveniently for the Soviet leaders who wish to avoid complications in Spain without offending their foreign allies who believe the "workers' state" in Soviet Russia should offer active assistance to the "workers' government" in Spain, which is now contending for its existence with the forces of the military insurgents.

Conflict of Policies

The sudden disclosure of the alleged plot against "Dictator" Stalin and his associates by Trotzky, Zinovieff and Lameneff has helped to resolve the embarrass-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Mediation of U. S. In Spanish Strife Hinted by British

Europe's Powers Barred by Own Affiliations, It Is Contended

France Doubts Duce Will Use Air Force

Madrid Letter to Powers Will Support Charge of Foreign Aid to Rebels

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Ecuadorean chancellery announced today it was taking up "with the greatest enthusiasm" the Uruguayan proposal for American mediation to achieve peace in Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Authoritative British quarters suggested today the possibility that the United States or one of the South American countries might step in as a trucemaker to halt the disastrous civil war in Spain.

(Uruguay already has made a similar suggestion.)

While Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden began the active task of seeking to further European nonintervention in the Spanish strife, Whitehall officials said America was best qualified to take the role of mediator.

Own Politics Involved

The powers of Europe, the officials pointed out, were too enmeshed in their own political interests to serve as arbiters without arousing the suspicion of favoritism.

For the present, it was stated, the European powers can only hope that by a united policy of nonintervention, amounting to virtual sanctions, they may bring the warring sides to a state of exhaustion where they will be willing to listen to peace talk.

Then, the British officials suggested, the United States or some South American nation might step in.

Truce Move Denied

Reports that Mr. Maurice Ogilvie-Forbes, the new British Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, had been sent to Spain to negotiate a truce were denied officially.

Hopes in Downing Street that Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy would yield to combined Franco-British pressure on neutrality were described as considerably brighter, following an assurance by Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Duce's Foreign Minister and son-in-law, that Italy has made no deal with the rebels.

Wide World

Luis Companys

Catalan Leader

Catalans Order Nationalization Of All Industry

BARCELONA, Spain, Aug. 19 (AP)—Industry was "collectivized" on a Communist pattern in the Catalonian autonomous region of Spain today.

Under a decree by the Economic Council of the Generalitat, or governing council, the Catalonian Government took over a monopoly of foreign trade. Workers obtained control of all industries still operated by private capital.

The decree contained 11 articles, presenting a complete outline for the socialization of Catalonian industry on collectivistic lines, modeled to a great extent on the system whereby Soviet Russia socialized its industries.

(Though it is an integral part of the Spanish Republic, Catalonia, in the extreme northeastern part of the nation, essentially is a law unto itself. Its government is Leftist, as is the current Socialist regime in Madrid, which is strongly supported by Communists.)

The text of the collectivization program follows:

"(1) Regulation of production in accordance with necessity decreed by the economic council; sacrificing those industries or productions which it considers necessary, and energetically stimulating the in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Aug. 19

A Warning—World Must Act to Avert Conflict

Responsible Governments of Europe are issuing urgent appeals for statesmanship to halt the drift toward international conflict threatened by the Spanish civil war.

The utmost gravity marks the thirty-third day of the conflict. Reports that Italy has ordered 1500 planes to be ready to fly to the aid of the Spanish Fascists in the event that France gives "open aid" to the Liberal Spanish Government agitate the nations.

Great Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Samuel Hoare, warns that the strictest neutrality is essential to avert European conflict. The Russian press transmits the same warning to its people. The German press expresses discouragement over neutrality prospects.

With uneasiness fringing its borders, with threats and discouragements menacing three weeks of neutrality effort, Europe casts about for a dispassionate strength to lean upon. The United States is suggested in Great Britain for the role of mediator. Several South American nations have mobilized to offer their services as intermediary.

The seriousness of the situation lies in this:

Spain, within its borders, conducts a struggle not between South and North, not between Madrid and Barcelona, not between mere political parties, but between ideas, universal ideas of liberalism against conservatism, democracy against dictatorship. European nations for the last 17 years have been ranging themselves behind one set of these ideas or another, with the result that Spain's civil war resounds within the boundary of each man's thinking rather than beyond the Pyrenees.

Spain's crisis finds the nations of Europe prepared and conditioned not for neutrality but for partisanship. The effort of France to make Europe neutral is a struggle to swim against the postwar flood of European thinking.

Neutrality in this crisis of ideas is particularly difficult because Marxist thinking and Fascist thinking has scorned moderation and evoked force. Now that the menace of European strife emerges, Europe finds it has sown little moderation from which to draw but much turbulence.

But Europe's very warnings, its persistent efforts in behalf of neutrality, reveal that national prejudices can be forced to yield before the shocking prospect of another world war and it is hoped before the efforts of constructive statesmanship

President—Spanish Crisis Cuts Across Tour

President Roosevelt, working in his shirtsleeves at the capital, cocks one eye at the American dust bowl and the other at the cockpit of Europe—Spain.

The President may cut his trip through the dust area short by a week, returning Sept. 4 to Washington, rather than Sept. 11—all because of the threatening aspect of the foreign situation. The President starts his trip next Tuesday, but, as he said in his Chautauqua speech—he is more concerned right now over the foreign than over the domestic situation.

America, because of its almost unique freedom from involvment in the present European crisis, is viewed in some quarters as a logical arbiter to step in and promote a truce between warring Spanish factions. Suggestions to this effect have been broached in both Uruguay and Great Britain.

Madrid—Pleads for Its Legal Rights

The Spanish Government reminds Europe that there is such a thing as international law.

Europe is now absorbed in diplomatic efforts to withhold aid from

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Madrid Claims Proof That Foreign Nations Are Aiding the Rebels

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PARIS, Aug. 19—The Spanish Government, diplomatic sources reported today, is drawing up a letter to other European powers in an attempt to prove Spain's Fascist rebels are backed by foreign nations.

The diplomatic report followed upon statements by French officials to the effect that France would abandon her position of neutrality toward the Spanish war if Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy openly aids the rebels.

The proposed letter, it was said, would be accompanied by photostatic copies of documents found in captured rebel barracks at Barcelona and of others seized by French authorities from an Italian plane which crashed in French territory en route to Spanish Morocco several weeks ago.

Forwarded From Morocco

These latter documents, which were reported to have indicated that Italy was linked with Gen. Francisco Franco, the Fascist rebel commander, early in the revolt, were forwarded from French Morocco to Paris after the crash. French officials advised the Madrid Government of their nature.

The diplomats indicated Madrid already had approached London and Paris on the question of sending the letter, although the French Foreign Office said it knew nothing of the plan.

Affects France's Stand

"If Premier Mussolini envisages sending arms and munitions to Spain," one official stated, "certainly the position of France would have to change immediately."

Reports that the Italian air force was in readiness for any developments, it was emphasized here, should be viewed with "great reserve."

Pressure From Leftists

The French People's Front Government, sponsor of the proposal to band together European powers in a pledge to aid neither faction in the civil war, has been under constant pressure from Leftists to send aid to the Spanish Socialists.

For the moment, officials said, the French Government's position of neutrality remains unchanged—and a change is "not at present envisaged."

Italy's Reply Awaited

Premier Mussolini's return to Rome from a vacation, the Foreign Office spokesman here said, was "a step forward" toward agreement and Italy's final reply to the neutrality invitation was being awaited.

Germany's acceptance of the pact, with reservations, indicated a "dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1936

Preserving the American System
Second of Series, Page One

The Weekly Magazine Section	
Radio Comment	4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	5
The Home Forum	7
Giving and Receiving [With French Translation]	
Sports Page	8
Financial Page	9
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

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Nansen's Ship Fram Housed At Water's Edge in Oslo Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Fram, the ship in which Fridtjof Nansen, Otto Sverdrup and Roald Amundsen made arctic and antarctic voyages some 40 years ago, has found a haven of rest here.

The ship has been thoroughly repaired and Bjarne Töien has designed a building to house the ship. Its foundation is solid, sufficiently broad and long. When the walls have risen to the height of the deck, they slope inward until they meet just above the three masts.

Explorers' Equipment

This three-cornered form is an old Norwegian form for boathouses. A gallery runs around the walls and enables visitors to walk all around the ship. Stairs from the gallery allow one to board the ship to see its arrangement. In the small cabins hangs fur clothing used by the explorers. In the passages are their skiis and snow sledges.

It was Fridtjof Nansen who proposed the peculiar form of the ship which was so well able to withstand the arctic ice. The Fram was built in Colin Archer's shipyard.

At Edge of Water

When the building housing the ship was dedicated recently the old bell was rung in memory of the three explorers. The King and the Crown Prince were present. The interior of the ship now contains large paintings of Fridtjof Nansen and Oscar Johansen marching with the snow-sledges among the northern ice, and of Capt. Otto Sverdrup; a statue of Roald Amundsen, a copy of a memorial raised by the French in memory of Latham and maps from the expedition routes.

The building, with its sloping copper roof, is just at the edge of the water, easily seen from afar. From the terrace there is a broad view of the post of Oslo and the city surrounded by hills.

The money for the repair of the ship and the building has been raised by a nation-wide subscription.

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Catalonia Orders Industry Nationalized

(Continued from Page 1)

stallation of new industries which it may be wise to introduce among our people because of modifications in the value of the peseta.

"(2) A monopoly of foreign commerce in order to avoid atttacks from abroad on a new economic order which is being born.

"(3) Collectivization of large rural properties to be exploited by syndicates of peasants with the aid of a general and obligatory syndication of agricultural products on small or medium sized farms.

"(4) Partial devaluation of city property by means of a reduction in rents or by the establishment of equivalent taxes when reduction is not a convenient benefit to the renter.

Seize Abandoned Property

"(5) Collectivization of big industries, of public services and transportation systems.

"(6) Seizing and collectivizing properties abandoned by owners.

"(7) Indentification of the cooperative regime with the distribution of products, especially the exportations co-opertively of the big distributing companies.

"(8) Worker-control of banking and business until banking and industry are nationalized.

"(9) Control by a workers' syndicate of all industries which continue to be exploited under the private company system.

"(10) An energetic reabsorption by agriculture and industry of the unemployed; to this end, there will be stimulated the revaluation of agricultural products, the return to the fields of all possible workers who can be absorbed by the new organization of agriculture, the creation of large industries which can supply manufactured articles difficult to import, and the complete electrification of Catalonia, particularly the railroads.

Single-Tax Plan

"(11) The rapid suppression of different taxes in order to arrive at the setting up of a single tax."

The basis on which the single tax will be imposed was undecided, but the presumption was it would be erected with income as a corner stone, rather than a land tax—since the large agricultural properties are to be collectivized.

Among the industries already collectivized in Barcelona is the theater business, which is under the control of syndicalists. Under the new regime, all theatrical employees—from stars to scene shifters—receive 15 pesetas (a little more than $2 in current exchange) daily.

Work Betterment Sought For Saskatchewan Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Young Socialists of Saskatchewan, members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Youth Movement, will seek to form a united front of all youth organization in the province to improve the working conditions of young men and women in the cities, towns and on the farms of Saskatchewan, it was decided at their provincial convention here recently.

Representations will be made to the provincial government for extension of educational facilities through provision for scholarships for needy students.

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Soviet Obtains 16 Guilty Pleas In Plot Trials

(Continued from Page 1)

ing conflict between the Soviet Government's foreign policies.

The short-range policy—that of faithfully supporting collective security in Europe in the interests of peace—would be endangered by active Soviet assistance to the Spanish Government.

Goal of Red Dictatorships

On the other hand, the long-range policy—that of helping revolutionary workers everywhere to set up dictatorships on the Russian model—appears to Communist extremists to demand something more than Soviet neutrality in the Spanish civil war.

The Spanish civil war has presented a problem more embarrassing for the Soviet leaders than those not familiar with Communist ideology can appreciate.

Lenin's Statement

Lenin once declared the first Soviet state must come to the help of other revolutionary governments "with armed force if necessary."

Mr. Stalin has repeated this statement approvingly on several occasions. Members of the Russian Communist party have been taught for years that the Red army is the "army of the international proletariat."

Pictured as Class Struggle

The Spanish civil war has been pictured in the Soviet press as a class struggle between the workers on the one side and the "exploiting classes" on the other. Ardent Russian Communists naturally ask, "If this is true isn't it our duty to help our Spanish comrades with armed force as Lenin instructed us to do?"

But Russia's present rulers understand Europe's explosive situation. They realize that they are not yet ready for a major war and have no desire to jeopardize the safety of their own country by active intervention in Spain. They feel that they have gone as far as they safely can by sending contributions from their own workers to the Spanish Government.

Trial Is Opportune

In these circumstances the conspiracy trial has been timely. Trotzky's name has been closely associated with interference in other countries. He demanded active help for a world revolution while Stalin contended that the Soviets should first build up their own state.

The trial enables the Stalin faction finally to dispose of opponents who might still become formidable and at the same time to frustrate proposals for more active assistance to the Spanish Government.

Oslo Prosecutor Ignores Charges Against Trotzky

OSLO, Norw., Aug. 19 (AP)—The state's attorneys decided today to ignore National Socialist charges that Leon Trotzky, Bolsheyik exile, has engaged in illegal activities here. The charges were not backed by sufficient evidence, the prosecutor ruled.

Trotzky returned today to Hoenefos from a small island on the south coast, where some inhabitants vented their resentment against him.

While he was living on the island the natives, on several occasions, passed in motorboats and shouted epithets at him.

Several National Socialists charged with breaking into Trotzky's house earlier this month face a jury trial in October Trotzky, himself, may be a witness.

Defendants at Moscow Accuse Each Other; Trial in Odd Setting

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (AP)—Sixteen accused Trotzky conspirators pleaded guilty in open court today to the Soviet Government's charges that they had plotted to seize power through an organized reign of terror in which "dictator" Joseph Stalin and other heads of the state would have been assassinated.

All the 16 defendants refused counsel and said they would defend themselves. But hardly had the session opened when Gregory Zinovieff, former high Bolshevik leader, accused as one of the masters of the conspiracy, rose and declared:

"I am fully guilty!"

His colleagues, including Leon Kamaneff, also a one-time Communist leader ousted by Joseph Stalin, followed, although T. Smirnoff and E. Holzmann, two of the lesser defendants, pleaded guilty with reservations and said they were not involved in the actual attempt to kill the Communist leaders.

Three formal charges were made against the defendants as they entered the courtroom under guard.

They were:

1. Organizing a center to seize power by terror.
2. Organizing terroristic groups to shoot Stalin and other leaders.
3. Actually killng Sergei M. Kiroff, chief aid of Mr. Stalin, who was assassinated at Leningrad on Dec. 1, 1934.

The presiding judge, Gen. V. V. Uhlrich, assisted by three associate military judges, questioned the defendants and received the pleas.

All the prisoners were former members of the Communist Party.

Accuse Each Other

When the examination began, the defendants turned on one another and made charges and countercharges.

Smirnoff denied Leon Trotzky had directly planned the plot and, turning on Zinovieff, called him a liar.

"He was always a liar," he added.

A titter swept through the 500 spectators, who were admitted to the courtroom only after the most careful scrutiny of their credentials and tickets.

Smirnoff also denied he had carried instructions to Russia from Trotzky or had actively plotted the terror, but added:

"'I belonged to the (conspiracy) center and accept full responsibility for membership in that group."

In Strange Setting

The trial was laid in the strange setting of the former imposing hall of the Moscow nobles club.

From the brightly painted walls, gay cupids carrying a daisy chain looked down on the proceedings.

The prisoners, in their boxes, were surrounded by guards with bayonetted rifles, who stood rigidly at attention.

Every half hour the guards were changed.

The pleas of guilty provided an opening sensation, but quickly stripped the case of its drama and left the court prosecutor with the task of only bringing out details of the indictment.

Judge Asked Questions

The Government sent its ace prosecutor Andrey Vishinski, to the courtroom. Mr. Vishinski, who conducted the Soviet case against a group of British engineers charged with sabotage in 1933, frequently turned the questioning over to the presiding judge.

General Uhlrich summoned several defendants to the center of the courtroom to examine documents which had been made a part of the evidence.

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Aliens on Relief Assailed By Colonel Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, accepting appointment as national chief of staff of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, said yesterday "more than a million aliens" are on government relief and "should be sent back to the countries from which they came."

"What business have these foreigners to criticize our Government?" he asked. "We, in the United States, are not a poorhouse for the rest of the world and, above all, we have no business maintaining on our charity, when we are in dire need, people whose one ambition is to destroy us."

Los Angeles Sees Latest in Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 19—Six full-size livable, demonstration houses, each designed by a different architect and representing a distinct architectural treatment, equipped with all the latest modern conveniences on the inside and landscaped to the nth degree on the outside, are being featured at the house and garden exhibit, recently opened here on Wilshire Boulevard.

Daily, thousands of people, interested in building their own homes, come with questions, and find all their problems worked out in one or another of these demonstration homes.

Responsible for this unusual exhibit is Mary Louise Schmidt, who almost 20 years ago organized the first building material exhibit in the West. Architects, landscape architects, contractors, and 200 manufacturers of and dealers in building materials co-operated in setting up the exhibit.

Each structure is set up with appropriate gardens. The grounds are landscaped to include grass, flower beds, large trees and shrubs, lath houses of rare plants, aviaries, and a colored fountain. The entire layout presents a picture of charm and beauty that's possible with better designed and constructed homes.

It is planned to keep the exhibit as a permanent fixture, with one house to be given away and moved off the grounds every three months. A new one then will be constructed, and in this way the display will be kept up to date, with new developments in materials and labor-saving devices always included.

New Japanese Attaché Named for Washington

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Navy office last night announced Capt. Kengo Kobayashi, now commanding the special service ship Tsurumi, had been appointed naval attaché at the Washington Embassy, succeeding Capt. Tamon Yamaguchi.

It was stated officially the change was in no manner connected with the case of John S. Farnsworth, discharged United States naval officer, who is charged with disclosing military secrets to Japan.

Captain Yamaguchi was scheduled to return to Japan long before the Farnsworth charges were uncovered, officials said.

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Mediation of U. S. In Spanish Strife Hinted by British

(Continued from Page 1)

tinct effort" to achieve a common stand, the spokesman avowed.

But negotiations still centered about the effort to find a final formula suitable to France, desiring a broad program prohibiting shipments of water materials, and to Italy, seeking to bind private citizens as well as governments to nonparticipation in the civil war.

Germany's stand was similar to that of Italy. France, seeking to placate these two governments, earlier prohibited mass recruiting, but contended she was unable to stop volunteer enlistments.

Duce's Air Force Ready If France Takes Sides; Compromise Expected

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ROME, Aug. 19—Fascist officials, despite a sudden "state of readiness" for Italy's air force, declared today a compromise Franco-Italian agreement on Spanish neutrality was in sight.

Renewed Franco-Italian conversations, an official source said, promised a satisfactory conclusion on neutrality in the disastrous civil war, with each side giving in on some points.

Informed circles said the compromise probably would consist of Italy giving up its suggestion for stopping speeches, meetings and newspaper articles favoring one side or the other in France, and agreeing to include in the neutrality accord a prohibition against private individuals exporting arms or money to Spain or volunteering to fight there.

Fascist Italy's powerful force of 1500 war planes was ready to join the rebel cause in Spain, well informed sources said, if France spurns Premier Benito Mussolini's stand for absolute nonintervention in the civil conflict.

While diplomats of all Europe debated the neutrality proposals advanced by France, seeking a pledge of all the powers to ban arms shipments and aid to belligerents, reliably informed sources here said Italy's aviation units were under orders to prepare for any eventuality.

Asserted French intervention and "moral support" to the socialist régime at Madrid must cease, it was said here, or Italy would go openly to the aid of the Spanish rebels.

Aviation circles said Italian preparations included a canvass of military pilots familiar with the Spanish language. All strategic airdromes along the Tyrrhenian coast were ordered in readiness.

Latest estimates of the Duce's fighting force listed 1750 commissioned pilots, 1400 student pilots and 41,900 enlisted men in the air corps ready to man his fighting ships.

With reserves, he could place more than 9,000,000 men under arms. His standing army was estimated at more than 1,200,000 men. The Italian navy was numbered at 189 ships.

Italian sympathy with the Spanish rebels has been apparent since the revolt broke out and there has been sharp criticism of French activities in favor of the Socialist régime at Madrid.

Newspapers spoke of "two-faced play," and some avowed their hope of quick victory for the Spanish Fascists.

Feeling ran high after reports that Italian nationals were molested in Spain.

Loyalists Claim Right To Foreign Assistance; Deny Right to Rebels

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MADRID, Aug. 19—High Government sources said today any foreign aid given to the Fascist rebels would be considered a violation of international law and would provide the Government, with a prima facie case for submission to the League of Nations.

These sources insisted on the Loyalists' right to aid from foreign powers in the civil war, but declined to confirm that French assistance was being received.

Refusing to discuss reports France had supplied the Socialist Administration with material help, it was asserted nevertheless that the Government as "legally constituted" had a perfect right to obtain whatever aid was made available.

Attack on Rebels Pushed

The Government pushed its battle against Fascist rebels with an army of Asturian miners, hurled against the northern city of Oviedo.

The Asturian miners besieging Oviedo loaded dynamite sticks into their belts and marched into battle.

Fall of the city was expected momentarily, the Government said.

The Government also claimed it had destroyed partially the rebel warship Almirante Cervera, which has been shelling San Sebastian from the Bay of Biscay.

Battles Continue in Badajoz

Positions were being strengthened again in the Guadarrama Mountains and on the northern front near Saragossa, still held by the Fascist rebels.

Battles continued in Badajoz Province to the southwest, but with little apparent gain by either side. Civilians of Ifni on the west African coast were organizing, the War Minister said, to battle rebels who seized power there several days ago.

Toronto Adds Fifth Class In Correspondence Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—For the first time the correspondence courses conducted by the department of education for children in districts remote from any school and for crippled children for whom no other means of education is available have been extended to include fifth class work with the exceptions of French and Latin.

Pupils taking these courses make just as good progress as if they were attending a well-organized school, was the comment made by Neil McDougall, director as he announced the names of successful candidates in the high school entrance and lower school examinations. Seventeen students secured high school entrance this year, while four were successful in lower school subjects.

Japan's Military Expansion Is Target at Pacific Institute

(Continued from Page 1)

tries with only one tenth of Japan's population. Mr. Oshima concluded with assurance that whenever the growth of Japan's exports may be considered to collide with the interests of other nations, Japan always will be willing to co-operate with other nations in reaching an acceptable adjustment.

At the round-table conferences that followed, members of the Japanese delegation denied that the expansion of Japan's exports had any but economic implications. They argued that the geographical position of China and Russia, and the military strength and revolutionary propaganda of the latter were such that Japan had to have a special foreign policy toward them, although Japan desired only a peaceful solution in its relations with those countries.

A delegate of another nationality remarked that when the United States issued the Monroe Doctrine, it did not violate the integrity of its neighbors' territory nor did it allow other countries to do so, whereas when Japan claims to apply the Monroe Doctrine in Asia it would seem to mean that nobody had the right of invasion of the Asiatic continent except Japan. Certain nationals declared that Japan used ruthless and unfair methods of competition and that the Japanese realized they were ousting the British from the cheaper markets merely because they had learned to produce more cheaply and more efficiently than the British and that their machinery was more up to date.

Lord Snell, leader of the Labor opposition in the House of Lords, in a private statement to the press, emphasized that he expressed his personal opinions only when he challenged the Japanese claim that they had advantages over the British cotton industry merely because they employed many young girls who were quickly trained and whose labor output as well as labor turnover was high.

"You destroy competition for the time being, he said, but you also destroy the nation. Our ardent wish is to co-operate with Japanese industrial development but in doing so we do not intend to lower the standards of British civilization. It may be necessary to remind the Japanese that there may be retaliation."

A member of the Japanese delegation in an interview expressed indignation concerning certain implications and assertions made at the conference. "As one of your delegates said last night," he declared, "a cannon amplifies a diplomat's voice. We hope that America has no monopoly on the amplifier."

He pointed out that with America's program of naval construction, Japan must arm if she is not to be dictated to by diplomats with cannon behind their voices. If America sends five battleships to the Far East and we have only three we cannot defend ourselves. We do not want a naval race but only parity. He stated that due to trade quotas and high tariffs set up by various countries Japanese exports fell heavily in 1936. He thought the entire question of exports, markets and immigration should be regulated by bilateral treaties with supervision by some international body that would meet periodically and revise the agreements to suit the changing conditions of the world.

U. S. Jury Resumes Oil Investigation

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 19 (AP)—A federal grand jury, which has indicted 84 defendants on charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law, resumed today its investigation of business practices of the major oil companies. The jury was first convened last May 4 at the request of Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General.

Federal officials declined to discuss details of the inquiry but said evidence would be submitted on gasoline marketing practices through which independent jobbers claimed they were being "squeezed" out of business.

The jury recessed July 29 after returning indictments against 23 major oil companies, 58 individuals and three oil trade journals.

Auto Tax Repeal Sought

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The American Automobile Association said in a statement today, it would seek repeal of federal automotive excise taxes when a joint congressional committee makes a study of tax revisions.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

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2. Speed, Spied, Spies, Spins, Spans, Spank, Stank, Stack, Slack, Clack, Crack, Wrack, Wreck.
3. PHONETICAL
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
4. Spot, Tops, Post, Stop.
5. Small is h (Smallish)

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Chinese Slogans Decry Civil War Which Aids Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — "Don't Kill Your Own People With the Enemy's Sword." "Don't Permit the Enemy to Use Chinese to Fight Chinese."

These are typical of the slogans appearing in the vernacular press in an effort to checkmate what is regarded as the latest and most potentially damaging effort by Japan in China—the effort to stir up civil warfare.

Those observing the scene have recently compared the Canton-Nanking animosity to that of two fierce dogs. Japan, just over the way, sees the dogs becoming extremely angry at her. The clever idea strikes her of setting the dogs against each other, thus letting them waste their strength for the good of neither and enabling Japan to go about her expansion efforts unscathed.

The Japanese have given concrete aid to South China in a variety of ways, including supplies of munitions and of advisers, while in Nanking they have conveyed that the South is so "anti-Japanese" that Japan would welcome anything the National Government saw fit to do in chastising such troublesome people; a reward might be a slackening of Japanese pressure in North China and collaboration for suppression of the rampant North China smuggling.

If civil war could be not only promoted but prolonged over a period of months, it is suggested, Japan would not only have dissipated China's strength and indefinitely postponed the period when any united and strengthened China could aggressively resist Japanese encroachments, but likewise Japan would be in a greatly improved position as the one law-abiding factor of Far East pacification.

All this is now becoming painfully evident to the metropolitan press of Shanghai and Nanking, at any rate, though newspapers of the South are being censored with reference to such ideas. Whatever delays in the uniting of the Chinese may occur for one reason or another, it seems daily more evident that a storm of popular antipathy to Japanese policy in China must finally burst to unite the Chinese in a great popular movement for the first time since 1927.

Toronto Women Urge Strong Peace Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—War is based on economic causes and as long as there are disputes among the nations over the real estate of other countries there is going to be war, declared Miss Margaret Gould, Toronto social service worker, who recently returned from a tour of Europe, in a recent address before the delegates of the Women's Peace Conference here. The attainment of absolute world peace will forever remain out of reach unless the people of all nations realize that it is something worth fighting for, and not something merely to talk about.

If human life were placed ahead of the profits of war, there wouldn't be any war at all, she continued, pointing out that there must be a change in our thinking and the basis of our own society. In her opinion the common people in the streets must decide on the question of what advances may be made without the necessity of war.

Other speakers at the conference, at which the delegate to the conference to be held in Geneva in September was chosen, made it clear that they no longer wished "Pacifism at all cost," but that they believed the cause of peace is worth fighting for.

Collective security was strongly advocated by Capt. Allen Ferry, who contended that the League of Nations needs some means of enforcing its will—to see that sanctions are enforced and to stand behind anything that will maintain peace.

Music Links the Ages

Dassia Chaliapin

© International

Feodor Chaliapin

Father and Daughter With the World Forgotten

The photographer catches a great artist absorbed in handing on to the next generation some of the talent which has shed such glory on the world of art in his own time. The Russian opera singer is seen in his Paris home, on the Avenue d'Eylau, with his daughter at the piano.

England Teaches Wives of Jobless The Brighter Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The Beeches Educational Center at Bournville, the only residential center in the country for training unemployed women and the wives of unemployed men in club activities, has been so successful in the two years of its existence that it has been necessary to enlarge the building.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, prominent social worker, spoke at the opening of the new wing. Women who were the wives of unemployed men had a double task, she said, for they had not only to keep up their own courage but to strengthen the backbone of their men.

Miss Sylvia Pearson, warden of The Beeches, said that the center was trying to help people make the best of whatever material they had, and to choose things for daily life and daily use which were lovely in color and design. The constant effort also was to help students to get a sense of values by giving them some insight into economics and citizenship, and by introducing them to the treasures of literature.

Between January, 1935, and March, 1936, students numbering 444, representing 79 towns in England, Scotland and Wales, had been to The Beeches. Of these 197 women had come from clubs in the depressed areas.

A typical day's program included craft classes in the morning; country dancing, games, walks or visits to places of interest in the afternoon; a lecture in the evening; singing, dramatic work, or other partly recreational and partly educational activity after supper.

It is hoped that the introduction to wider interests which the students receive will make them more efficient when they return to their own homes, and will enable them to build up the club programs there.

Ulster Police End Cattle Smuggling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—Cattle smuggling on the Ulster-Irish Free State border is terminating and smuggling rings, which for years made thousands of pounds in illicit profits, are being broken up.

Vigorous action by the Royal Ulster Constabulary is credited with the victory over smuggling, which at one time threatened to ruin the Ulster livestock industry.

The first result has been a rise in cattle prices. Store cattle, which a few months ago touched uneconomic levels because the market was flooded with smuggled cattle, are now fetching £5 more. Northern Ireland farmers are happy again, except for some of those who are making small fortunes out of smuggling.

The police war on cattle smuggling has been in operation only a few months. The British Government, which is responsible for the prevention of smuggling, as Northern Ireland is in the British Customs Union, decided at the beginning of the year to utilize the Royal Ulster Constabulary to a greater extent. Arrangements were made to pay the Ulster Government a sum of £80,000 a year for the use of extra police. This was the first real blow at the illicit trade in cattle which was costing the British Government £500,000 in lost customs duties.

Should Mr. Eamonn De Valera and the British Government, however, come to an agreement to discontinue the "trade war" between the Irish Free State and Great Britain, the duties on Irish cattle entering the United Kingdom would probably be reduced or discontinued and the border smuggling would automatically disappear.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

both sides in the Spanish civil war. The gist of the Spanish reminder is that neutrality in the present instance violates international law. International law requires, according to Spanish officials, that the nations sell arms and supplies to any established and authorized Government. The Spanish Government was voted into power in a free election; it is now being assailed by rebels who resort to armed force to nullify the popular will.

Some liberal periodicals in Great Britain are reminding the British Government that its own democratic institutions demand that it side with the democratically established Spanish Government. The Fascists justify their rebellion on the grounds that it is directed against the Reds. Yet at the outset, the Spanish Government was not red. The Fascist revolt has, however, just about succeeded in making it red, these British periodicals insist. Yet a portion of the more conservative press refers to the rebels as if they were the real Spanish Government.

AAA—Sends Food Stores to Eskimos

The AAA said today, the Associated Press reported, that 36,000 cans of beef, 88,000 pounds of flour, and 4000 pounds of corn had been sent to Alaska for distribution among Eskimos suffering a food shortage.

The products were acquired by the Government in its efforts to remove crop surpluses.

Neutrality—Hopes Still High

Disquieting accounts of 1500 Italian planes poised to fly to the aid of the Spanish Fascists apparently misrepresented the actual progress of neutrality negotiations. Il Duce's return to Rome from a vacation is interpreted by a spokesman of the French Foreign Office to mean that the Italian acceptance of the non-intervention pact may be soon. French optimism even goes so far as to anticipate Italian acceptance without any insistence that France refrain from moral support of the Liberal Spanish Government.

Case-hardened students of the international situation believe Germany and Italy will stand by the neutrality accord so long as the Spanish Fascists maintain their present military advantage. But meanwhile the reports from opposite sides produce a curious paradox. Italy is said to have massed 1500 planes in its border airdromes and made their taking off contingent upon France refraining from "open aid to the Liberal Spanish Government." France retorts that its withholding of aid from the Spanish Government is contingent upon Italy keeping its planes grounded. Thus this neutrality jockeying reaches the absurdity in which Italy says it will unleash its air force unless France stops doing something that France says it will start doing if Italy unleashes its planes. A perfect circle.

Italy Starts Program To Reclaim Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

tance has not yet been ascertained, these territories are rich in iron ores, manganese, lead, potash, white and red mica; platinum is found at Yabdo, tin and tungsten in the district of Harrar.

Main Port at Naples

Among the products which Italy will obtain from Ethiopia are coffee, seed-oils, hides and skins, wool and cotton. Naples will be the great port of the new Empire, and already preparations are being made to erect general warehouses equipped for the special needs of the imports from East Africa.

The President of the General Confederation of Traders recently left Rome by airplane at the head of a commission of commercial experts to study the immediate needs and future requirements of the Ethiopian market.

Australia Seeks Data On Standards of Diet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An advisory council appointed by the Federal Government to report on the nutrition and diet of the Australian people is asking hundreds of housewives in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide to supply information regarding the quantity and kinds of food consumed in their households.

The council found itself faced at the outset with a lack of accurate knowledge of what constitutes the ordinary diet of the Australian people.

The housewives will be chosen at random and an endeavor made to secure as nearly as possible an equal number of persons at or below the basic wage level and between the basic wage and an income of £400 a year. Preference will be given to families with three or four children.

An additional 5000 housewives in each state are to be invited to keep a record for one full week.

Old Defenses of King Rehoboam Brought to Light in Palestine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Although nothing so spectacular as the finding of the "Lachish letters" occurred during the past season's excavations at Tell Duweir, yet much useful work was done, said Mr. James L. Starkie, leader of the Wellcome Archaeological Research Expedition in Palestine, in an interview.

They had, he said, been able to confirm that the date of the Lachish letters was 588 B. C. in the reign of Zedekiah and not 597 B. C. in the reign of Joachim as at first supposed.

The expedition started the past season's work in a large chalk quarry which had been fairly thoroughly worked over for building material in the early years of the Judaean kingdom. Here a small tomb disclosed an alabaster palette, a bronze mirror and a powder stick, doubtless the property of one of the rich ladies of the city. The mirror is the first found at Tell Duweir.

Digging disclosed a stout retaining wall badly calcined by fire which probably represented rebuilding in the latter half of the Judaean kingdom, while an earlier and lower wall probably belonged to the original plan of the Rehoboam defences. The date of its destruction, Mr. Starkie said, may come to light as future excavation proceeds in the lower levels of the city. A deep deposit of charcoal and ash covers a cobbled roadway and here the expedition expects later to find plenty of missiles belonging to both attackers and defenders in the last siege.

At another place work was continued where it ceased two years ago and large quantities of pottery vessels were found ranging between 1400 and 1300 B. C. with a few pieces possibly as late as 1275 B. C. One piece is a censer of the same quality and finish as the famous Duweir inscribed ewer. It is decorated with incised tree or plant motifs, and on the underside of the cover are signs of the early alphabetic script used at Lachish. These have not yet been deciphered.

Other articles include a fine bronze dagger, four knives, a pair of lance heads, and a large collection of different sized sporting arrow-heads. A long ivory rod with pomegranate finial may, according to Mr. Starkie, have been a hair curler. A set of draughtsmen (checkers) in faience consists of five "men" and five flatter pieces. Scarabs include some with the names of Thothmes III and Amenhetep III. In this small area, too, there were about 200 pots of which 53 were types new in the Duweir excavations. Animal bones appeared to be mostly those of pigs.

The lower deposit of this chamber was a conglomerate mass of bones representing at least 1500 human beings and which appeared to have been thrown through the roof. Mixed with these were shards of domestic pottery, many being of burnished ware, and the smaller specimens in perfect condition. This ossuary, the experts say, must be directly connected with the salvage of the city after its destruction by Sennacherib, King of Assyria, about the year 701 B. C. The fact that some of the bones were partly calcined suggests that they had been removed from burnt buildings.

In preparation for next season's work Mr. Starkie said that previous work had exposed the corner of a rectangular shaft descending vertically through the rock, and a point had been reached 45 feet below the surface.

The earliest contemporary story of Lachish, Mr. Starkie said, is the field record of Sennacherib's staff. Here carved in stone is shown a towered gateway with battlements manned by bowmen and slingers. Coming out of the gateway is a procession of men and women, the besieged inhabitants. At the bottom of the stone slab are the heads and shoulders of the leaders of the procession carrying bundles. Mr. Starkie thinks that the shaft which he has been excavating will connect with an external gateway which he hopes to find. Similar subterranean entrances are known to have existed, as at Ophel and Megiddo. Next season's work is expected to prove whether this theory is correct.

Work within the city gate revealed the same burnt layer as was evident in the guardroom where the Lachish letters were found. Rooms here contained masses of pottery and great water and oil jars smashed when the walls and roofing collapsed. Signs pointed to this being the commercial quarter.

The quantity of large four-handled jars bore the royal seal "For (or belonging to) the King" with the name of a town, either Hebron, Socoh, Ziph, or Memehath, so that the place would seem to have been a wine or oil merchant's cellar. Adjoining was probably a miller's place of work as there were two large querns set up on stone bases.

Foreign Trade Plan Assailed by Lemke

DEWITT, Iowa, Aug. 19 (AP)—Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, Union Party candidate for President, asserted today the nation's domestic market was "being sold to international horse traders" on the "mistaken idea that Foreign trade is essential to progress."

Mr. Lemke, in an address prepared for delivery before a Farmers' Union picnic, said the United States had in the last year imported more than $2,000,000,000 worth of foreign goods, three fourths of which were agriculture products and substitutes.

The two billion dollars paid for imports, he said, if spent at home and used as a revolving fund, "would have given the nation many billions in purchasing power," which in turn would have resulted in a larger demand for manufactured articles.

Enters Senate Race

DOVER, Del., Aug. 19 (AP)—James H. Hughes Sr., Dover attorney, announced Aug. 17 he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. Mr. Hughes is a former Secretary of State of Delaware.

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Television Makes Big Strides, But Goal Is Not Yet Reached

Radio Comment

Television tests by another major commercial experimenter were shown again last week when Philco Radio & Television Corporation permitted a party of 50 newspapermen to view for the first time the strides it has made in laboratory and field tests.

The spectators, looking at two model television receivers in a suburban Philadelphia home seven miles away from the sight-and-sound transmitter atop the factory plant, were told by company officials, according to Martin Codel, Washington radio publisher, that television will not be ready for the public until pictures comparable to home movies in clarity and definition, if not in size, are perfected.

Shown on 9 x 7 Screen

The pictures were seen framed in black and white on the oval end of a 12-inch cathode-ray tube. They lacked much of the definition and detail of home movies, but were remarkably clear and quite satisfying to the eye. They were about 9 x 7 inches in size, black and white, and they were formed by bombardments of electrons within the tube that "painted" them at the rate of 60 345-line images per second.

The receiving apparatus was a 36-tube affair looking exactly like a console radio receiver with six control knobs—three for pictures and three for sound.

Closeups of still photographs, of a watch ticking away the seconds and of persons sitting and standing before the television camera were projected from the Philco 1000-watt experimental ultra-short-wave station at its plant seven miles distant from the home of William H. Grimditch, Philco chief engineer, in suburban Rydal at the north end of the city. The electrical sight-and-sound impulses were radiocast simultaneously and in perfect synchronism on the 51,000 and 54,250 kilocycle waves, respectively.

Full-Length Views Transmitted

Full-length direct views of performers before the television camera, including solo singers, an employee quartet, two boxers and Boake Carter, radio commentator, were picked up with very few defects. Mr. Carter was seen picking up a telephone, calling the Grimditch home and conversing with several of the spectators there.

The pictures were exceptionally clear, Mr. Codel stated, especially the closeups, and observers who have seen both asserted they compared very favorably with the excellent televised images disclosed in laboratory demonstrations by Radio Corporation of America in its plant across the river in Camden, N. J. While the closeups were probably acceptable, there was some question whether the full-length view and the reproduced newsreel taken directly off film were satisfactory enough to sustain eye interest.

Philco officials, asserting that they do not think the time is yet ripe to introduce television to the public, stated that the 345-line pictures are not regarded by them as the final result. They announced that the apparatus being displayed would shortly be torn down to make way for 450 to 460-line transmitters and receivers so as to attain the standards recently laid down before the Federal Communications Commission by the organized radio manufacturers through their Radio Manufacturers Association.

Eight Years of Research

That Philco, largest of the radio set makers, intends to be a factor in the television field was indicated not only by the first exhibition of its television work but by statements by James E. Skinner, president of the associated Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, and Lawrence E. Gubb, president of the Philco company. The present pictures, they revealed, were the result of eight years of research and the present definition was attaind only since last December.

Mr. Gubb asserted that his company does not believe television is "just around the corner," but he added that "when it comes it will be a tremendous industry." Mr. Skinner stated that Philco's aim primarily is to secure a picture comparable to home movies in definition. The company thinks now that a television patent pool will have to be formed to avoid chaos when the industry gets under way, and Mr. Skinner suggested that the present pool prevailing in the automobile industry might be a good example to follow.

Mr. Skinner, as president of the Radio Manufacturers Association, told his listeners that television's chances of development will be delayed unless the Federal Communications Commission adopts the recent proposal of the manufacturers that six 6000-kilocycle "paths" in the ultra short-wave spectrum between 42,000 and 90,000 kilocycles be reserved for visual broadcasting. Before sets are placed on the market, which his colleagues predicted will not be this year or next, an adequate picture broadcasting system will have to be set up and interesting programs will have to be provided, Mr. Skinner pointed out.

A Television Test Studio

Wide World

Radio Engineers Report Progress

Performers Are Shown in Studio With the Operator and His Television Machine

The World in Tune

All Time Is Eastern Standard

Sunday, Aug. 23

Budapest—10 a. m.—"News from Hungary." HAS3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.
Rome—1:20 p. m.—Program from Italian stations. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Tundra and Taiga—a little known country. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Musical program from London. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Paris—9:45 p. m.—"Provincial Life," Marc Frayssinet. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—9:55 p. m.—"Pidgin English in the South Seas." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in Spanish. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Winnipeg—11 p. m.—"Live, Laugh and Love" CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Monday, Aug. 24

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.
Madrid—5:15 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from opera "Goyescas"; talk, "The Renovation of Rome: Some Practical Solutions"; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:50 p. m.—Excerpts from Opera. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14 meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Schenectady—7 p. m.—Spanish Program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—In commemoration of Frederick the Great. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77 meg.
Caracas—8 p. m.—Sergio Codos and his orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—"Songs of a Summer Night," Gerda Bryne. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77 meg.
London—9:40 p. m.—"Mulcaghey's Wans." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—Theatrical program. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, Aug. 25

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News" W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—"Short-Wave Mail Bag." W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Home from Sea." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Orchestra; music; Spanish course. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Variety musical program. DJD, 25.4m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Montreal—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Wednesday, Aug. 26

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"Mental and Manual Labor in the Land of Socialism." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; symphonic concert; Abruzzi songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Light Orchestra Concert. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—"Happy Programs." PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59 meg.
London—7:10 p. m.—"The Nursery Wall": rhymes and lullabies. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News; economic review (in English). DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9 p. m.—"Salute to Vancouver." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—Theatrical program. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Thursday, Aug. 27

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Rome—8 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:37 p. m.—Hebridean Songs and Scots Airs. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p m.—Children's Program. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—German Choral Union. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—7:45 p. m.—Venezuelan Song Contest. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10 p. m.—"Travel." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Edmonton—11 p. m.—"Au Clair de la Lune"; soloists, orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Friday, Aug. 28

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Children's program. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from opera "Guarany"; arias and melodies of the 19th century. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:55 p. m.—French-Canadian Poetry. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Band Music; Spanish course. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"A Ramble Through the Southern Alps." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—National Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:16 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—10:20 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—"DX Club." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, Aug. 29

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Geneva—5:30 p m.—News from the League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—6 p. m.—Bret Harte program. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Schenectady—6:30 p. m.—Natural Science Forum. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Spanish music; travel talk. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical program. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Concert of light music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9 p. m.—Cafe Colette Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Dance music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

New Mexico Republicans Flirt With Townsend Plan

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 19 (AP)—Action of New Mexico Republicans in favoring "old-age pension principles" in their party platform drew from one prominent member the statement today that the party was "committed to the underlying principles of the Townsend plan."

The plank on old-age security alone caused the first open dissension in the convention hall.

Opposition centered around the word "revolving." Cyrus McCormick, New Mexico National Committeeman, urged the delegates "not to become involved in the meshes of economic debate."

Dublin Elections Show Gain For De Valera Foes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Eamon de Valera's party, Fianna Fail, received its first setback since it came to power in March, 1932, when the recent Dublin municipal elections went against it.

Owing to a narrower franchise than in the national elections, Dublin Corporation has always been a stronghold of the opposition groups. On this occasion, however, not only did the Government abolish the so-called commercial register, thereby depriving the business community of the right to nominate five members of the corporation, but for the first time all men and women over 21 were given the vote, irrespective of whether they were property owners.

In spite of this, and an intensive campaign designed to secure a definite majority for Fianna Fail on the Corporation, Mr. de Valera's supporters after the election found themselves only 12 strong as against 13 in the last Corporation. It is true that their Labor friends hold two seats instead of one.

But the net result is to leave the gains and losses all square. The United Ireland Party has 13 seats instead of 12 and their allies, the Independents, 8 instead of 9, giving them 21 seats compared with their opponents' 14.

The election is regarded as a personal triumph for Mayor "Alfie" Byrne. No less than 20 of the new Corporation were elected on the Byrne "ticket" and a surprising number of citizens voted exclusively for the Byrne panel. The Lord Mayor himself ran as an Independent in which capacity he also sits in the Dail.

In spite of a concerted attack against him for (among other "crimes") attending the funeral of King George, Alderman Byrne romped home on the first count without needing any first and second preferences, the allocation of which is such a task that the unfortunate returning officer and his staff were kept on duty for 26 hours 20 minutes on end, tabulating the results of the election.

Third Delay Asked In Townsend Suit

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—A further delay to Aug. 24 in the deposition hearing in a million-dollar suit for account against the Townsend Recovery Plan, on file at Cleveland, was asked tonight on behalf of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, 70-year-old founder of the plan.

Dr. Townsend's headquarters made public a telegram to Common Pleas Judge George Kerr of Cleveland asking a third postponement. The hearing was postponed from July 21 to Aug. 17, and again from Monday until Thursday. The request was signed by Charles H. Hubbell, a Cleveland attorney and auditor, representing the Townsend interests, who came here today with Benjamin F. Sacharow, Cleveland lawyer acting for the Rev. Alfred J. Wright, who filed the suit.

Mr. Sacharow, bearing a letter from Judge Kerr and accompanied by Phelip W. Schmitt, an auditor, began an audit of the Townsend records in search of information for use at the deposition hearing.

Mr. Sacharow left the Townsend headquarters at lunch time, but telephoned Mr. Hubbell about 6 o'clock and asked to be permitted to continue with the records tonight. Mr. Hubbell denied the request.

New Liner Ordered For Norwegian Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—A new motor liner, capable of over 20 knots, has been ordered by the Norwegian America Line here for the New York-Norway service.

The liner is to be constructed by the same firm that built the North German Lloyd liner Bremen. It will be 580 feet long, with accommodation for 800 passengers. Propulsion will be by four motors developing 4700 horsepower each. It is expected that the ship will make the voyage from Norway to New York in exactly seven days, half a day less than the time taken by the two vessels at present used on this service.

Accommodation will be divided into cabin, tourist and third classes, taking 150, 250 and 400 passengers, respectively. By using a new ventilating system passengers will, it is said, be able to "mix" their own air, proportioning cold and warm as desired.

Safeguarding Church and School

(Continued from Page 1)

fested by Christ Jesus, a lead away from selfishness, greed—economic injustice in whatever form—to economic co-operation.

The Christian Science Monitor, in dealing with the relationship between Christian teaching and government in a recent statement of editorial policy, declared:

"The Monitor recognizes that there are many acute social and political conditions, the rectification of which will require the action of both state and federal governments, but in appraising needful measures the Monitor never loses sight of the fact that spiritual individualism is the essence of Christian teaching, that man's reliance must first of all be upon God and man's reflected ability and only secondarily upon government, and that man is impelled to what is right spiritually, not merely to what is advantageous materially."

Communism and Church

The need for all defenders of religious liberty to understand the sweeping atheism of Communist philosophy, stemming from Socialism as originally elaborated by Marx, is stressed by many American religious leaders. Apart from the economic or social effects of these systems—if they should come to power in the United States—freedom of religion and education are bound to be curtailed, and possibly wiped out.

"Religion," wrote Marx, "is the opium of the people."

This slogan was placarded over closed churches in Russia following the Bolshevist Revolution.

New Paganisms

Millenniums were spent to establish religious liberty. Yet today new paganisms again betray their inner weaknesses by seeking to choke off all religious activity and feeling except that dictated by fallible men.

The intolerance of Communism, like most instances of religious intolerance in history, arises from the fact that Communism, while professing atheism, takes unto itself the attributes of a materialistic cult or semi-religion, and so cannot tolerate a rival in this field. Moscow resists all religions as such, not only the old and admittedly corrupt hierarchies.

Fascism Also a Threat

Although Communism's attack on religious freedom is the most widespread, outspoken and restrictive, it is by no means the only one.

Fascism, like Communism, employs that high-sounding concept, "the totalitarian state."

In plain English, this means that the state is the sum of all and above all. When Fascism as a system is considered for the United States, alert religious authors point out the semireligious appeal of the system, applied to secular ends.

Totalitarian State

That is, the totalitarian state seeks to infuse all citizens with a mystical mass—yielding to the ruling power. The political regime, as in Italy, is supposed to sum up the national will, and to speak for it. In practice, this means that one man, or a small clique surrounding him, takes control by armed force and dictates national policy.

Large bodies of Christians interpret the Gospel to mean that each person is individually responsible to God. There is no room in their concept of religion for an intermediary called the state, any more than there was for a hierarchical church during the Protestant Reformation. Fascism seeks to make the state so all-embracing that it inevitably affects religious freedom, though not so aggressively as does Communism.

American educators are keenly alive to the fact that every existing dictatorship, in addition to silencing or making a political football of the churches, seizes upon the schools, as it does the radio, press, and other agencies for forming or influencing public opinion.

Free public education emerged in the United States as a direct outcome of religious and economic freedom. Although the Puritans proved intolerant to such dissenters as Roger Williams and the Quakers, their governmental system in Massachusetts is recorded in history as a long step toward human emancipation. The Act of 1642—passed only 12 years after the Puritans landed at Boston—required qualified elders in each town to supervise the education of the children and "to take account especially of their ability to read and understand the principles of religion."

Education's Function

Today, America's vast network of schools and universities is tense with the tug-o'-war of those who wish to use it for the spreading of reactionary or radical propaganda. The controversies in many states over laws requiring teachers to take an oath to uphold the Constitution is only a surface indication of deeply differing views of education's function.

The oath laws are sponsored by those who want to keep radical teaching out of the schools. But those who oppose taking the oath are not necessarily radicals. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology in Harvard University, explained his opposition as follows:

"There is much reason for suspecting that such statutes constitute the entering wedge in America for additional legislation which will eventually regiment all schools, churches, and cultural institutions in obedience to the orders of whatever state officials happened to be in power."

"Fascist" Tendencies

This "fascist" tendency also draws the fire of Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin. Communism and Fascism, he declares, impose their "hard and fast patterns" on the impressionable thought of school children. Only those "facts" of history that support the existing regime are taught.

Education in Soviet Russia, as in Fascist nations, is also an instrument of government propaganda.

Opposed to these prescribed and circumscribed courses, American educators favor preservation of a school system responsive to the best thought of the age, and of all ages. Teachers and students are treated as self-reliant individuals, free to learn, to think, and to express thought without arbitrary pressures from government or from special groups.

Tests of Liberties

America's trend toward or away from preservation of its foundational liberties can thus be measured by the following tests:

Whether the whole people are left free to live their individual lives according to conscience, forming and revising by mutual consent such governmental and economic institutions as they feel the changing times require.

Or, whether the people allow dictatorship to steal upon them—possibly in the name of efficiency, or of emergency, or of un-American and un-Christian mass philosophies—like unwelcome but entrenched middlemen between the people and their government, or between man and God.

The third article in this series runs Friday, Aug. 21, on "Government: Democracy versus Dictatorship."

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women Who Take the Starry Census of the Sky

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Among the Astronomers

Are Women Who Render Service of Rare Distinction

By **Pearl Strachan**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WE NEVER went quite as far as "Mary Poppins." We never expected the constellations to put on a circus on our night out, with the two bears waltzing awkwardly together, and Leo-the-Lion, growling angrily, "sniffing at their heels," although we must admit that astronomy did rather suggest, in addition to quotable lines from the poets, Orion, slain by Artemis for making love to Eos; Cassiopeia; the famous Bull, Swan and Dragon; and certain twins named Castor and Pollux.

But apparently it's nothing of the kind. It is rows and rows of printed figures, in double formation in a colorless book, which only a student of the mathematical and physical sciences can really understand. A star is not listed as a former hero of Greek mythology but as, for example: H. D. 33101, the "H. D." meaning the Henry Draper catalogue. The figures which follow:

2.9 +64 10 8.6 9.1 F.8

inform the initiated of the star's position around the sky, its brightness measured by the eye, its brightness measured by a photograph, and whether, among other things, it is hotter than the sun.

The world's foremost woman astronomer—Dr. Annie Jump Cannon—now in her seventies, thus catalogued some 300,000 stars, over 225,000 of which are included in her "Henry Draper Catalogue," a work for which she received the medal awarded by the National Academy of Sciences in 1931. She was the first woman to win that medal for scientific achievement.

"If you are writing about women astronomers, you must put Miss Cannon first," said Dr. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, another renowned astronomer, in an interview at the Harvard College Observatory. "It would not be possible," she added, "to do any sort of work in astronomy nowadays without quoting Miss Cannon. If she says a thing is so, then it *is* so. You don't go and look again and examine sources. She is absolutely trusted."

Must Love Patient Work

It was Mrs. Gaposchkin who first called our attention to the fact that a woman to become an astronomer must love more than the starry firmament. She must also love work, years of work and years of patient study. She must have infinite patience and an infinite capacity for accuracy. "Measuring two or three thousand stars, one after another," she explained, "can be very dull, and you cannot do this work without a tremendous amount of research. Month after month you may go on doing the same thing. If you make a mistake you must retrace your steps to find it. People who merely want to know the names of the constellations should not take up astronomy. Certainly it should not be studied because it is romantic. You do not study physics because it is romantic, and astronomy is our severest form of physics."

We were sitting in her tiny office at the Observatory. In her quiet, modest way, she was emphasizing the point that facts have to come first, that there is no substitute for information. "We are hardly ready for theories yet," she said, "for, although we know fairly well, through observation, what happens to a new star, we have no knowledge of what causes it. People like me have to be the fact collectors of science." And then she added, "Of course, it is a very inspiring thing, after you have collected enough facts to do so, to understand a little what it is all about."

At Work on Variable Stars

Mrs. Gaposchkin is the English wife of Sergei Gaposchkin, another astronomer, who came to Harvard from Russia some years ago. Together they are now working on variable stars, measuring their brightness. The May Bulletin of the Harvard College Observatory, we noticed, contains articles by both. Sergei Gaposchkin discourses on "the Semiregular Variable UU Herculis," while his wife contributes "Note on the Spectroscopic Characteristics of the R Coronae Borealis Type Stars." It is not at all impossible to combine domestic life and astronomy, said Mrs. Gaposchkin, who is also the mother of a small child, "in fact, domestic life is a great help to one's work in astronomy." She spoke from observation as well as experience, having among her acquaintances a number of working woman astronomers who are married.

It is only recently that she was made a member of the American Philosophical Society, the most distinguished society of its kind in this country. It was founded by Benjamin Franklin and is not confined to philosophers as its name might indicate. Only four women thus far have been admitted. Miss Cannon is one. A graduate of an English college, having studied at Cambridge under Sir Arthur Eddington, the celebrated natural scientist, Mrs. Gaposchkin, who is author of astronomical publications including "Stellar Atmospheres," came to America to work. There were no astronomical jobs for women in England, all such posts coming under the administration of the Admiralty. She is now a lecturer at Harvard.

Star Bibliography

Miss Cannon, whose catalogue of stars Mrs. Gaposchkin called a census of the population of the sky, was a pioneer in the study of variable stars. She is a native of Dover, Del., a graduate of Wellesley College, where she received her Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts degrees, and was for a time connected with Radcliffe College previous to taking up her work as assistant at the Harvard College Observatory in 1897. Named as the most distinguished of all woman astronomers she made regular visual observations of variable stars over a long period and has completed a bibliography of such stars, comprising about 90,000 references. She also has to her credit the discovery of 300 variable stars, five new stars and one spectroscopic binary.

At one time she was stationed at the Harvard Observatory's southern station at Arequipa, Peru. The southern station now is at Bloemfontein, South Africa, where photographs of the stellar bodies are taken and sent to Cambridge, Mass., for study.

Outstanding among the younger woman astronomers now pursuing work at the observatory in Cambridge is Dr. Carol Anger Rieke, who is the wife of a physicist connected with Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Rieke became interested in astronomy when an undergraduate at Northwestern University, Chicago. She had to include one science in her studies and chose astronomy. Once having taken it up, however, she became so absorbed in it that she dropped the intensive courses in Latin and French she had been taking and substituted for them some of the branches of science which are a necessary accompaniment to the scientific study of the stars.

Important Contribution

"There is always something to do in astronomy," she said happily, when interviewed at the observatory recently. "You never have any trouble finding a problem to work on. The difficulty is keeping your eyes on the problem in hand." Since her student days, it is reported by her fellow-astronomers, she has distinguished herself in the discovery of certain important facts concerning the distribution of the population in the Milky Way. Both Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the observatory, and Mrs. Gaposchkin speak with enthusiasm of her work. At the present time Mrs. Rieke is making a study of absorbent matter between the earth and the stars. This, she nominates "one of the livest problems in astronomy at the present time," for no one so far has determined to everybody's satisfaction the amount of absorbent material in the Milky Way, and the subject among scientists is a very controversial one.

In days of old, astronomy confined itself to the positions and courses of the stars, but the development of such sciences as spectroscopy and astrophysics has made a tremendous change. The layman, judging by ourselves, usually has a mental picture of the astronomer peering through a telescope. Actually, however, telescope observation has been reducerd to a very minor part of the astronomer's routine, for most of his studies are conducted with photographs, taken by experts in photography, who may not know a great deal about the scientific position or structure of their subjects. When, however, an astronomer wishes to make his own plates, he must be equipped with a knowledge of photography broader than the mere mechanics. As a student Mrs. Rieke, for example, found it necessary to learn what plates to select for certain types of development, and how different colors reacted in different lights. One of her best known papers deals with the subject of ultra violet light in stars.

It is no small undertaking to manage a home, conduct extensive research in astronomy, and keep up to date in one's reading of the various observatory publications from all parts of the world. In addition to doing this, however, Mrs. Rieke writes articles, which she illustrates with charts, for the Harvard Observatory bulletins and circulars. We have before us, at the moment, her piece entitled, "Spectroscopic Parallaxes of Fifty-four Galactic Clusters," which we regret we are not equipped to follow. From the comments of those who are, it is plain that such articles are very valuable professionally.

Measured Brightness of Stars

For fifty years women have been pursuing this great study of the stars, collaborating, teaching, observing, at the Harvard Observatory. Miss Antonia Maury, who began her work there about the same time as Miss Cannon, did some rather remarkable things in the pioneer days, in determining the physical condition of stars. Another astronomer of whom the layman has probably never heard was Miss Henrietta Leavitt, a graduate of Radcliffe College who was one of the first people to measure the brightness of stars. She was recognized by the astronomers, and fellow-members of her class at Radcliffe placed a memorial tablet over the desk at which she worked as a student.

The observatory at Nantucket, Mass., is maintained by one person, who is a woman—Miss Margaret Harwood, also a graduate of Radcliffe. She not only makes all her own observations and photographs, but also acquaints the public with astronomy, by giving lectures and allowing those who are interested to gaze through the observatory telescope. Denmark has an outstanding woman astronomer in Miss Julie Vinter-Hansen of Copenhagen. There is a good proportion of women on observatory staffs throughout the Scandinavian countries. But Russia appears to lead in this respect, according to reports indicating that observatory staffs consist of about one third women to two thirds men. Mrs. Inna Lehmann-Balanowskaia, perhaps the most famous of woman astronomers in that country, is attached to its largest observatory at Poulkowa, near Leningrad. She has done considerable research in connection with spectra of the stars and has recently been concentrating on the study of their brightness. Colors of stars, we are informed, are an indication of temperature, very blue stars being intensely hot and bright, the very red ones being the cooler, fainter class. With observatories springing up rapidly in all parts of Russia, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, it is said, is today the big rival of the United States of America in the field of astronomical research.

"Milky Way" Filing Cabinets

Perhaps it is the immensity of the distances with which they deal in their studies, or the comparative unimportance of many smaller things, which carries the vision far enough to keep such women working, year after year, among photographic plates and charts and catalogues, figures and filing cabinets marked "Milky Way; Fields: 168, 216, 209" and so forth, to the satisfying point of some concluding observation from which can be deduced an astronomical fact. Their thrill is not born of the spectacular. It is a quiet thrill which lasts throughout the span of their human lives. Only at rare intervals does the public hear of their discoveries, often because of some stellar appearance which sometimes seems to them relatively unimportant. They hear the applause rumble faintly, in the distance, beyond the observatory walls, and apply themselves with renewed hope and patience to the job of finding facts.

Acme

Among the Astronomers at the Harvard Observatory. Miss A. J. Cannon, Dean of Woman Astronomers, Is at Upper Right. Mrs. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, Upper Left. Below, Dr. Carol Anger Rieke (Right) Teaching Miss Edith Jones (Left), Who Holds for the Second Time a Fellowship for Astronomy at the Radcliffe Graduate School.

In Our Mail Box

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

For years one person who read with delight "Halving Household Tasks" has followed a similar method—but somewhat guiltily. She had been taught at home to do one thing and stick to it, but found the new method fitted better than the old into her own scheme of living.

When only a young housewife with a small child to look after, she tried some other innovations. Having formerly worked in an office she decided to adapt some such method to the keeping of her home. For instance, in the office she had not left the filing for a week and then taken care of an enormous pile of it all at once — she filed correspondence daily. So it was with her other tasks at the office.

After giving the matter some consideration she decided each day to do the current washing, ironing, mending, some sewing, a certain amount of cleaning, etc. She found this plan so satisfactory and so much easier and more interesting than the old way that she has followed it ever since. Now with an electric machine twice a week works out better for the washing, but the ironing is distributed over the week if need be. Even the "house-cleaning" is not a seasonal affair in this home, as it is going on continually without fuss or inconvenience to anyone.

This plan is not recommended to that natural born housekeeper who delights in tackling big jobs and "never leaving them until they're done." There are many homes, however, in which this method would work out beautifully. And if one skips a day occasionally, the work never gets far behind.

(Mrs.) E. A. N.

For the Men of the Family

By **A. Stanford Bridgland**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

STYLES, colors and materials are set for the autumn. Unless a bolt comes from the blue, fashion will run a steady course until the end of 1936; but everyone anticipates changes for Coronation Year.

Chesterfields

The popular overcoat for town wear will be the double-breasted Chesterfield. Its imposing front demands bold lapels and fairly broad shoulders. Length for an average figure measures 46 inches in London, a little more in the provinces. Colors range from blue, black and gray to blue-gray, with a limited number in fawn and brown. Cloths include plains, herringbone designs, diagonal stripes, and some cheviots and saxonies. Everything points to a herringbone season. Such a coat in dark color is suitable for most occasions and a blessing to those with limited wardrobes.

A more exclusive garment takes the form of a single-breasted Chesterfield, close-fitting, with fly front, in black or dark blue. The Guards greatcoat, with long inverted pleats and half-belt at back is designed for slim and elegant figures. The plump and portly should avoid pleats, wide fronts and anything suggesting width.

Less Formal

A less formal overgarment is easy-fitting, with button-through fronts—suitable for town in neat materials or, in rougher fabric, for the country and sports gatherings. Made in the new blue-green heather mixture this will prove an outstanding model.

Much interest is centered in raglan and split-sleeve overcoats for sport and country. In Scotch or Irish tweeds, they are admirable for the moors. For traveling or motoring double-breasted raglans and semi-ulsters with belts fill the bill for appearance and comfort. Camel's hair coats make an appeal to those who prefer dashing attire; for such the belts are tied like a sash.

Here are a few models seen recently. A raglan made from Irish cloth with flecked surface; fronts buttoning through, vertical pockets, bold lapels. A double-breasted coat of camel's hair with slash pockets, turn-back cuffs and inset sleeves. Other modes for travel and sport show coats in Air Force blue, one-piece sleeves, Prussian collars buttoning to neck. A belted style in subdued green herrringbone—also of gray, fawn and brown. A traveling ulster in fawn diagonal stripes, with large self overcheck. And a wrapover of fleece with no buttons visible when fastened.

An interesting revival is that of velvet cord for men's wear. Sports jackets, made from it, are selling in chocolate brown and fawn—with patch pockets and leather buttons. A wider rib is used for overcoats, which are easy-fitting, belted, and fastened with horn or leather buttons. This fashion has caught on at the universities. Cotton cord proves a stout friend to hikers, while climbers find it dependable for their manly toil. Writing of cord reminds one of the new material engaging attention. This consists of woolen and worsted flannel woven on the same lines as Bedford cord, with narrow rib, once popular for riding breeches. The warp (lengthwise) threads are gathered into cords for strength because the strain usually comes that way in tennis and other games.

Hitherto feathers have been confined to men's hats. The white plume of Navarre and others won fame in their time. Now they are associated with sport and a colored feather in Homburg, pork-pie or Tyrolean hat is picturesque. A tie manufacturer looking for a fresh design decided on feathers. Natural colors are mostly seen, green being to the fore. A green tie observed today flaunted a red, silver and dark green feather.

A West End woolen merchant features novelty cloths for dress coats. These are of black and midnight blue stocking weave, with a window-pane check in raised self-thread. Exclusive tailors quickly jumped at a fresh design and are making them up for film actors and smart young society men. A shadow herringbone pattern finds many customers for evening dress.

Given the Go-By

Buttons are given the go-by in male garments today as much as possible. For example, some firms put knitted or elastic bands to plus fours. The latest method is to insert elastic in the garter bands, leaving an inch or so of cloth where fastening (a large hook and eye) comes.

Among the Novelties

Invisible sports braces attract attention of those who dislike belts. They are white with rustless button clip, like those on socks suspenders. Other novelties embrace reversible pullovers; a white terry toweling beach gown embroidered with red lobsters; plain silk dressing-gowns ornamented with discs and sections of paisley design.

This feature on men's styles, direct from London, is published the third Wednesday of each month.

Cakes and Frostings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spice Cup Cakes

Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons cinnamon and
¼ teaspoon cloves. Lightly mix in
¼ cup nut meats or raisins if desired. Beat
2 eggs until light, add
1 cup sugar and continue beating until thoroughly blended.
Stir in
1 cup sour cream to which
⅝ teaspoon soda has been added.

Add the dry ingredients, mixing until batter is smooth. Bake in cup cake pans in a moderately hot oven (400°) for about 20 minutes.

Orange Butter Frosting

Cream
4 tablespoons butter thoroughly and combine with small quantity of
2½ cups confectioners' sugar. Then add
1 egg yolk, beaten,
Pinch of salt and
1½ tablespoons grated orange rind. Beat in more sugar and gradually add
1 tablespoon orange juice and
2 teaspoons lemon juice. Work in remaining sugar until smooth and of the consistency to spread.

Seven-Minute Frosting

Mix in a bowl
1 unbeaten egg white
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
4 tablespoons water, then place in top of double boiler. Place over boiling water and beat continuously for seven minutes or until it is glossy and stands in peaks. Remove, beat in
1 teaspoon vanilla and spread on the cake.

The addition of 1 tablespoon light corn sirup with sugar will improve the keeping qualities.

One-half cup quartered marshmallows may be added with the vanilla.

Apple Cake

Cream
½ cup butter. Add
½ cup sugar and continue creaming. Beat in
1 egg until light and fluffy. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Measure and sift
1¾ cups flour once with
¼ teaspoon salt and
3 teaspoons baking powder. Add alternately with
½ cup milk. Put thin layer of mixture in an oiled pan 5 inches by 7¾ inches. Cut
2 or 3 apples in thin sections, arrange in rows on cake. Cover with
½ cup brown sugar and
½ teaspoon cinnamon mixed together. Bake in a 400° oven for 35 to 40 minutes.

Traveling Light

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS when *you* go a-visiting for the week-end you pack a snug little bag that contains only the things you use. Perhaps you always remember that there are really only two or three days in which to wear clothes and few occasions in those hours for changes. And perhaps you don't keep adding extra shoes you simply must take, and extra hats that are positively the only ones to match those particular dresses; gloves you never look at again, and handkerchiefs enough to last three weeks. Perhaps, in other words, you have learned exactly how to travel light—in more ways than one.

But some people—no names given—act as if they were going off to a desert island every time they take a brief trip.

There was that week's holiday on a mountain in Colorado—a nice, steep, rugged mountain with a trail to the cabin near the top. Very near the top. It was a furnished cabin, loaned by a friend, and had some supplies in it as well. But on a certain day one summer there could be seen two hikers, toiling up from the valley far below. With them they had rucksacks bulging with budgets, they had books, a portable typewriter, and a bag of eggs. The bag of eggs, be it remembered, might just as well have stayed in the valley, for due to a bit of absent-mindedness on somebody's part, they were not allowed to survive the trip. And indeed most of the things lugged up that mountain might well have been left below. What a glorious climb, too, that would have been if the hikers had not made themselves so unnecessarily into pack mules.

* * *

Some (still nameless) people, even on motor trips that pass through a hundred towns—towns with shops in them that are too much fun to miss—dash around beforehand and stock up on every possible item they might ever need, and some they never do; most of the items available en route at a moment's notice.

But perhaps you know and profit by all this, even when you are packing. And perhaps you can stand in front of a bookcase, and coolly choose one, just one, book to last you for bedtime reading overnight at a friend's. Probably you can sit right at home in front of your yawning suitcase and remember that there aren't enough hours in one mere week in which to have all the changes of weather that the coats and suits laid out upon your bed would demand.

* * *

But traveling light is more than a matter of suitcase packing. One night a woman about to take a long motor trip found herself lying awake piling up the number of miles over which she had undertaken to drive herself and friends. It was supposed to be a pleasure trip, but the thousands of miles stretched on and on, in her thought, over horizon after horizon, until she was bent under their burden. Of course, with a bit of right thinking, she got her answer. It came right away. It was—"One mile at a time!" She had always, she recalled, driven but one mile at a time, not two or a thousand. Why should she lie there in bed and drive all those miles at once! One mile laid end to end with another mile—and there she was, having and giving an easy, enjoyable pleasure trip, traveling light.

Sometimes all the rooms of the house come rushing up at once to be cleaned and dusted. Possibly yours are better trained, but there are homes in which the rooms once in a while forgot their manners and crowd the homemaker. It is that same old week-end bag again, packed too full and most of it not needed. Like the miles, one can do only one room at a time and when laid end to end the whole lot is done. So it is with office or store work. Traveling light through the day is doing one thing at a time and carrying nothing not needed at the moment.

* * *

If you have ever put on hiking clothes, packed a slim rucksack and strapped it to your back at the very place where it rides easily enough to be forgotten, and set off on a clear, cool morning to follow through the forest the red arrows that mark a skyline trail,—you know the rare joy of traveling light. Then the world is yours to share in and to give. There is time for helpful greetings, and time to reach the mountain-climb hut that awaits at just the perfect resting place ahead. Each step of the way is a step higher, and there are pauses to contemplate distant views—even to glimpse with serenity and enthusiasm a section of trail that must yet be conquered. But the miles do not pile up on you, even though you know they lie there. Each takes its own place in the satisfying upward climb, asking no more of you than you are ready and able to give,—you who are traveling light.

Millicent Taylor

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For "Sunday school"—a strap shoulder Vest and Pantie of Silk and Bemberg (above right). Dainty lace and rosebud trim on pantie. Sizes 2 - 16.

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Shanghai Council and China Agree On Factory Supervision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—After years of efforts, the Chinese authorities and the Shanghai Municipal Council have peacefully agreed to a plan for administering the Chinese Factory Act within the International Settlement as in Chinese territory.

There is nothing sensational about the plan of administration, but it contains one or two extremely significant features which may help keep the peace in future, as between extraterritorial foreigners and the Chinese in whose country they are guests.

Both Sides Gain

First and foremost, the official statement says that the agreement provides for administration of the Factory Act, with by-laws and regulations, by the Shanghai Municipal Council "under authority delegated by the Chinese authorities." This means that both parties have won on points they regard as vital to their respective interests.

The administration is to be by the Shanghai Municipal Council, an internationally constituted governing body which has consistently held to the position that there could not be two administrative organs in the International Settlement—and that it should be the one such organ.

On the other hand it is important to note the Council's acknowledgment that it will administer under authority delegated by the Chinese; of Chinese sovereignty which is for this reiterates the fundamental legally unimpeachable but often disputed by uninformed foreigners.

Even the United States Court for China, for example, administers justice to Americans in China on behalf of the Chinese, through authority delegated by the Chinese, as its judge has pointed out to correspondents in discussion of its precise and peculiar status.

Educative Machinery

The Chinese Factory Act is quite agreeable to those foreigners who have studied the situation; the only objection to it for immediate administration in the settlement is that it is rather too drastic and sweeping, but leeway is being given in this respect in both Chinese and foreign areas so there should be no trouble on that score.

There is already an educative machinery in existence, operated by the Shanghai Municipal Council under direction of Miss Eleanor Hinder, a trained and experienced expert who has sought to remedy factory conditions in the settlement through persuasive rather than coercive methods.

The new agreement provides for the setting up of an inspecting organ under the council with an equal number of inspectors of factories to be nominated by council and Chinese authorities. This apparently means that Miss Hinder's department will have added to it an equal number of Chinese nominees, thus doubling its personnel.

It is to be expected that the process of education concerning factory safety and other matters, which is already under way and which has proved very successful, will be carried on as in the past.

But the agreement adds a power of recourse to the Chinese courts when it is deemed necessary to resort to these courts for enforcement of the Chinese law against those subject to its jurisdiction.

Strike Truce Fails On Seattle Paper

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19 (AP)—Mayor John F. Dore washed his hands of the Post-Intelligencer newsroom strike today because the newspaper turned down his proposal for a conference which the Seattle Chapter of the American Newspaper Guild accepted.

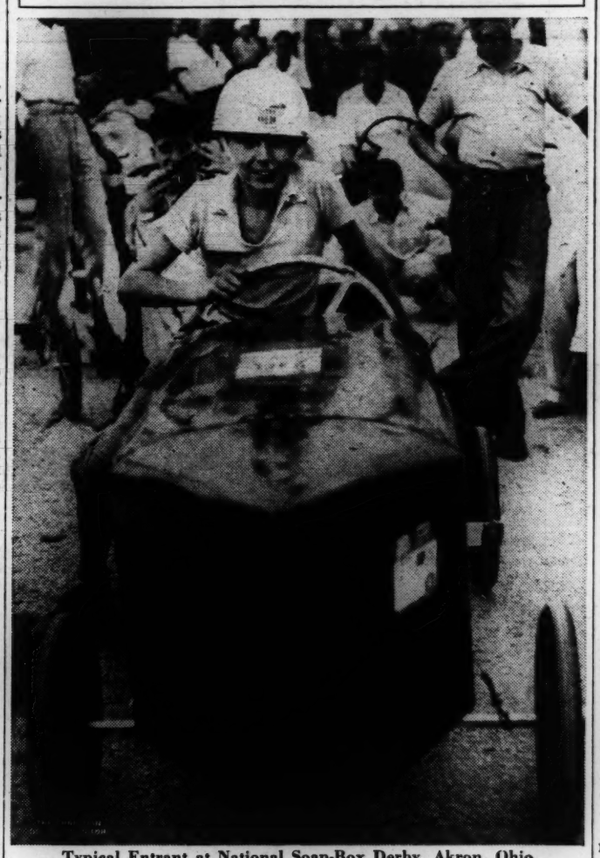
"I'm washing my hands of the business," said the Mayor. "I don't care now if the P.-I. never publishes, and I think it would be a good thing for the town if it didn't."

W. Vaughn Tanner, resident publisher of the Hearst-owned Post-Intelligencer, refused the offer and wrote Mayor Dore his first efforts should be directed toward maintaining "law and order."

Richard Seller, president of the Seattle chapter of the guild, told Mayor Dore the guild would be willing to confer on the strike called to protest the discharge of two guild members.

Mr. Tanner's letter stated the legality of the discharge of the photographer and drama editor had been taken to the National Labor Relations Board by the employees concerned and there was nothing about this to discuss.

Waits the Soap-Box Derby Gun



Typical Entrant at National Soap-Box Derby, Akron, Ohio

At the End of a Soap-Box Race Waited a College Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 19—Green lights flashed at both ends of a new 1500-foot Derby Downs race course at Akron airport Sunday.

Down the smooth concrete ribbon, three tense young figures bent across their wheels.

A green flag in a starters' hand fell, and one of the most exciting amateur racing events in the United States was under way—the third all-American soap-box derby.

The small racing cars, red, blue, green and yellow, all weighing under 175 pounds, some covered with quaint cloth tops which gave them the appearance of airplanes, some the old original soap boxes unpainted and untrimmed, some more elaborate with shining hoods and names painted on the sides, raced headlong down the steep hill.

Was an Exciting Event

Three at a time, 116 lively, excited city champions from as many American cities, scattered from the Mexican border to the Canadian, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, fought it out for the soap-box supremacy and the grand prizes ranging from a $2000 scholarship to any recognized state college or university, to a set of handicraft books.

Thrill followed thrill for three and a half hours as the white-helmeted youngsters raced for the gift of a college future, for the pure love of keen competition—for the fun of taking home to the family a brand new car or glittering silver trophies.

To slender blond 14-year-old Herbert Muench Jr. of St. Louis finally went the honor of being America's 1936 soap-box-derby champion. To him went the scholarship which will be used, he says, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Dream That Faded

His dream of a scholarship at Annapolis came near also to being a reality to Harold Hansen, of White Plains, N. Y., when he looked down that long hill and there was only one more race to win.

But Harold trailed behind Herbert at the finish line. He lost the race, and his dream faded.

Yet Harold smiled. He was the first to salute the new soap-box-derby champion and the winner of that scholarship he wanted. He was the first to yell, "Swell race, fella," as the two cars came to a stop at the end of the track.

It is sportsmanship like that which makes this great youngsters' event what it is today. It is sportsmanship like that of the champion from Macon, Ga., who offered his car to the champion from Springfield, Ill., after the Illinois boy had smashed into the snow fence at the side of the track and wrecked his machine beyond repair.

Praised by War Ace

It is sportsmanship like that which makes men like Col. Eddie Rickenbacker, wartime aviator, who was one of the spectators, say:

"It's a much greater achievement to have boys interested in these little cars than in uniforms and guns. Keep them on the speedways, on the commons with their baseball bats, on the playgrounds with their marbles."

And M. E. Coyle, president of the Chevrolet Motor Company, who presented a car to the second and third winners, Harold Hansen, and Robert Richards of Lima, Ohio, said:

"Because of my four children who have always been interested in out-of-door sports I became enthusiastic over having my company tie in with this great amateur event.

"Give youngsters an outlet for their energy in things like this soap-box derby and you won't have to worry about the men of the future. My four youngsters, now in their twenties, have never smoked or drank.

Greatest Youth Movement

"I attribute it to their keen interest in athletics—in keeping fit and in training. This soap-box derby is the greatest youth movement I've seen," finished the executive.

One hundred and fifty thousand persons, including 300 distinguished guests, with leaders in industry and government, were grouped in the honor stand at the finish line; others were seated in grandstands, boxes and bleachers. Newspaper reporters, photographers, news reel men, radio announcers and technicians milled up and down the side lines. And back of the scenes were service men galore operating in a pit at the top of the course, and concessionaires shouting their wares. Best of all were the mothers and the fathers who had journeyed hundreds of miles in many cases to see their sons in this race.

They Were All There

Horny-handed farmers and mechanics mixed and mingled with professional and business men—all proud fathers. Silk dresses and calico dresses—it did not matter which—covered hearts of proud mothers in that vast throng.

And at a gala banquet at the end in which the boys sat at tier upon tier of tables in a glittering banquet room, "Auld Lang Syne" rang out as they parted with their new-found friends The prize winners follow:

1. Herbert Muench Jr., St. Louis.
2. Harold Hansen, White Plains, N. Y.
3. Robert Richards, Lima, Ohio.
4. Junior Kimball, Portland, Ore.
5. Tom Howard, Atlanta, Ga.

Best designed and constructed car—John Tabor, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Fastest car, time 28 1-5 seconds—Herbert Muench.

Best upholstered car — Arthur Boldt, Erie, Penna.

Best balanced car—Ellery Carlson, Sioux City, Iowa.

Best designed brakes — Paul Brown, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Pageant Recalls First White Child Born in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANTEO, N. C., Aug. 19—Presentation of a pageant, entitled "America's Cradle Song," and consisting of six scenes, marked the celebration here yesterday of the 349th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, first native white American.

This began observance of the 350th anniversary of the advent of this noted child in North American history, as there will be held a series of events, to be climaxed a year hence by a historical celebration.

Besides the day's pageant, witnessed by many spectators, there were musical numbers, addresses and an invocation. The Fort Eustis band played, directed by Gene Gorman; and Misses Mary and Virginia Drane, concert violinists of New York, vacationing, near here, also performed.

The pageant depicted historic happenings centering around the birth of Virginia Dare and including her christening as a member of the Church of England.

It was presented by the Elizabethan Players of Roanoke Island, members of a Federal Theater Group, directed by Mrs. Alexander Mathis, who prepared the sketches. Exercises were held in a natural amphitheater, in the woods, where a stage was constructed under the direction of WPA workers.

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Farm Information Shaped To Public Use by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Combined in the person of Milton S. Eisenhower are the roles of watchdog of the publishing funds and connoisseur of the literary and scientific accuracy of farm and forest publications.

Formerly in the diplomatic service, Mr. Eisenhower as director of information of the Department of Agriculture, passes upon the suitability for publication of the reports of work done by the department. His office receives about 4000 requests a day for publications on subects all the way from bamboos and beetles to wild life, wool and worms. All distribution is made on a request basis.

Saving Reply Expense

The average cost of the popular publications handled is 1¼ cents, whereas it costs about 30 cents to reply to an inquiry by means of an individual letter. In innumerable instances the bulletins constitute a comprehensive as well as an economical answer to the queries sent the department.

Despite the traditional lament that Government publications lack color, Uncle Sam is not unmindful of its desirability from a practical as well as from an aesthetic standpoint. However, he must watch the financial aspect of the question. The use of colored plates would be especially effective in assisting farmers to identify insects and infections and would save the printing of a lot of text. Though often appearing in black and white, nature's insect children are really clothed in coats of many colors.

Nature Costly to Imitate

The great difficulty in aping nature is the expense. Work on one specific leaflet that costs $100 in black and white would have cost about $900 in four-color; in photolithographic form the estimate was $1800, and for straight lithography, $2400.

When people talk about "color," they also mean popularization. "There is a constant conflict," says Mr. Eisenhower, "between precision and popularization; as you popularize, you face the danger of becoming less accurate. Our job is to popularize without sacrificing accuracy.

"The sports writer has developed a jargon, and his public knows precisely what he means, The economist has his terms—he speaks of 'parity' and 'price relationships,' and their meaning is clear to other economists."

The same is true of legal language, which the layman may consider silly phrases, but which has been interpreted by the Supreme Court and removed from the realm of doubt. So again, he says:

"If a legal brief were written in popular terms there would be great differences in interpretation. In the sciences also there is a traditional jargon, the terms of which express to other scientists precisely what the author means."

In the Department of Agriculture the findings first published in the technical bulletins are also prepared in popular style for the benefit of the farmer and the man in the street. Government agencies try to make their material just as human, interesting and readable as possible.

On the other hand, Mr. Eisenhower does not believe the American people want the Government to resort to all the tricks of commercial advertising. While the work can be dramatized, it must at the same time be somewhat dignified.

"Popularization includes broadcasting over 350 radio stations," Mr. Eisenhower explained, "but obviously our scientists cannot become actors. They speak in simple, human style.

"In order to further popularize scientific knowledge, whenever a technical discovery is made, it must first get into the hands of scientists in the field. They become founts of basic information."

From them it spreads to schools and groups looking to the Government as an authentic source.

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Glen Plaids and Blarney Tweeds*

featured at $50

Glen Plaids are as definitely a part of a well-dressed man's Summer wardrobe as his Gabardine. The cool Glen Plaid, left, offers Rogers Peet hand-tailored smartness in an air-light 9-oz. cloth.

featured at $55

One great advantage of a suit of Blarney Tweed is that you can wear the coat as a sports jacket with slacks. You will find a Blarney Tweed will stay in your wardrobe for years, ever fresh, ever a favorite!

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"Now, I'll show you, Mother"

IN this vital lesson of childhood, remember this important fact: The safe way to maintain strong and beautiful teeth is by the use of a scientific dentifrice.

The House of Squibb makes two scientific dentifrices. Millions who prefer a paste dentifrice depend on Squibb Dental Cream to keep their teeth clean and free from discoloration. Now, for those who prefer a powder, the new Squibb Tooth Powder contains the same essential ingredients, including the special ingredient which gets into many hidden crevices the toothbrush cannot reach.

Squibb Dental Cream and the new Squibb Tooth Powder clean thoroughly and safely. They are recommended for the entire family.

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
SQUIBB TOOTH POWDER
The Priceless Ingredient of Every Product is the Honor and Integrity of its Maker

The Third Family

THIS may be the last story I shall write about Tuppy, our silver tabby cat. Not that she is ceasing to inspire—she is increasing in wisdom and interest every day—but she will probably write the next story herself.

She studies the typewriter ominously. She sits beside it when it is working and pats a handy X, just to show she can make the arm jump and hit the paper as well as Peter can and that she could spell her name with a little help. Whether it is peculiar to silver tabby cats, with snub noses and wide green eyes, to take to literature, I have no data. But I do know that typing is Tuppy's best indoor sport and I should never be surprised to find her, some winter evening, perched on a pile of books, tapping out a synopsis of her more printable memoirs.

* * *

TUPPY HAD A placid winter. It is always more or less of a hibernation for cats in this northern world. The snow lies six feet deep in the garden, but a road is kept shoveled from the garage to the drive past the kitchen door and becomes a high walled valley which neither ourselves nor Tuppy could climb without risk of total immersion. So her peregrinations are limited to short walks in the sun along the snow valley and occasional rides in the car, when she behaves to the manner born and, perched between us on the back of the seat, cons the world and makes scornful faces at its dogs.

But, for the rest, it is an indoor and up and downstairs kind of life from December to March with many light meals, long sleeps and bursts of affection when the need of comfort and the memory of her kittenhood calls her to lie in the crook of an arm, suck the sleeve of a woolly coat or croon indescribable songs of enjoyment and affection.

* * *

HER SECOND YEAR is teaching her much wisdom and we are even hopeful of a more tolerant attitude towards dogs. She no longer fails to convey her needs through lack of proper technique of approach, and she has learnt exactly how to bring any one of them to our attention without irksome delays. She rattles doorhandles to be let in, when she can reach them, and scratches at the sills when she can't; and, if either of them are occasionally and accidentally ignored, she is ready with a most pathetic plaint which is entirely beyond our powers of resistance.

She brooks no lateness for eight o'clock breakfast and, as soon as she knows it is on the table, visits our rooms with impatience in her eye and an edge on her voice.

Her diet is developing an immense variety and every month adds some surprise to it. While she remains faithful to some of the regular standbys, such as fish and chicken bones, and stew, she has successfully explored the qualities of asparagus and beets, not to mention corn cobs and even cabbage; and, while anchovy toast seems to have a permanent hold on her affection, plum cake is beginning to run it a close second.

It mustn't be suggested, from such a gastronomic catalogue, that Tuppy is a gormandizing cat; nothing could be further from the truth. She eats delicately and sparingly whenever we do and, if there is a drop of warm milk and a cheese biscuit to finish with, her alimentary cup is full; and, with her tail in the air and never a backward look, she marches off to her favorite perch on the library radiator where she can watch the falling snow and the children going to school.

Toward the end of May when the garden was waking up from its long sleep, Tuppy quietly took possession of the little upstairs studio where Peter paints and stores her memories. It is a quiet spot, and orioles sang to her in the trees outside. There were pictures on the wall for her to study, some quite comprehensible to anyone; others by young moderns Tuppy might make more out of than we can. Who knows? Cats are born critics; only dogs are devotees.

* * *

TUPPY IS QUITE definitely a silver tabby; the kitten we kept was so strikingly marked we couldn't resist it. A warmer color than Tuppy, a golden gray ground with strong black stripes all over. Its nose is a snub, its eyes are delphinium blue and as wide apart as its mother's; and, as it is small and Tuppy's name is a contraction from Tuppence, it is being called Penny for humility and proper respect.

So we have all settled down to a new life. Wherever Peter's blue hat box is, is Tuppy's home. It is carried upstairs to bed and out on to the porch for breakfast; sometimes Tuppy gets a ride, but more often she is there already and waiting for the next event.

One thing she has definite views about and that is a hot sun. When her fur coat seems too heavy, then is the time to seize young Penny by the neck and drag her into the library, where the shade is deep and the color is cool and green. Otherwise, Tuppy is not exigent. Her poise and naturalness of life is an object lesson to anyone who watches himself and his friends at all closely.

* * *

ALWAYS PATIENT, INVARIABLY unselfish, but never sentimental and never subservient, Tuppy goes her own walks deep into the Driveway jungles across the road and leaves no trail to follow, but never fails to turn up when the maternal and internal instincts call her home. We have been having the outside of our house painted and Tuppy's reactions are quite definitely unfavorable. Strangers, appearing suddenly at windows, wake her up. The smell of paint confuses the good food smells, and food smells are a very definite contribution to Tuppy's daily chronology. She had to be kept in one whole day when the porch floors were being painted. Even now the gaps between the mats are still sticky and she shakes her feet in expressive protest against its tenacity as she crosses them.

* * *

A WIDE HERBACEOUS border stretches from the porch to the end of the garden. It is Tuppy's own private forest and leads to the cedar hedge and the bush beyond the fence. When the sun is hot, she never crosses the open lawn, but dives directly into the green shade, making her own trail through giant delphiniums, purple and pink lupins, scarlet poppies and all the rest of the prismatic company. They meet high overhead and she sees them as we see a pine forest. She has lairs where she lies cool on the earth,—not to mention the young plants which make excellent cushions—and looks up at the delphinium spikes, vaguely conscious, probably, that here are the studio still-life pictures all over again with sky-blue backgrounds, and much better done.

Either young Penny is with her in the green shade or she is asleep in the blue hat box,—in either case full and content—so she may as well follow her example until the shade of the house cools the lawn and the water spray starts up for her to play her regular evening game of dashing in and out of the drops until the bell rings for dinner.

E. B.

By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDY DAY UNDER THE WILLOW, *by Suzuki Harunobu: In The Art Institute of Chicago*

THE Clarence Buckingham Collection of Japanese Prints, at The Art Institute of Chicago, is one of the most noted collections in the world. It is particularly famous on account of the large number of "primitives"—early examples of the seventeenth century—and, above all, for the fine condition of the prints, many of which appear never even to have been handled. Indeed, some prints with their fresh glowing colors, in perfect condition, sometimes disappoint the untrained collector who feels that a thing one hundred and fifty years old should look its age.

Regardless of the condition in which Japanese prints may be, we realize that they are masterpieces of design, with beautiful patterns, handsome divisions of space, and generally pleasant, idyllic compositions. Many of them are landscapes, but figures were also popular, whether singly, or in groups, and typical subjects were generally of popular appeal, such as famous views, picnics, cherry blossom festivals and famous beauties. Actually the aristocrats looked down upon the humble print, which was to be sold for a few cents to the largest possible public. It was "art for the masses," which will explain its popularity and also the disdain with which the self-elected lovers of art treated it. Nevertheless, some of the fine painters of the times designed prints, and we know that many aristocrats couldn't resist buying them even though it "wasn't done."

Harunobu, who was active 1760-70, is considered one of the greatest print artists. He seems to have concentrated in his own work the best that was known of print designing. He has invariable lightness of touch as well as charm of subject matter, and his prints are eagerly sought after. Some of the finest of all are to be found in the Buckingham Collection, and the example here illustrated is one of the favorites.

"A Windy Day" is shown unmistakably in the sweeping willow branches, the fluttering garments, the leaning of the little figure toward the breeze, and the swaying grasses barely indicated. The characters in the lower right are the artist's signature and complete the composition. Their decorative value was always taken into consideration in designing a print.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

[This is the twenty-second of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Giving and Receiving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read (p. 2): "God is Love. Can we ask Him to be more?" Again, "Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?" God has supplied all the needs of His creation; our work is to avail ourselves of this supply, and to seek the wisdom that enables us to make use of its infinite capacity.

We may be surrounded by wonderful and beautiful things, but if we do not know that they belong to us and are therefore to be taken and made use of as our own, we have only a detached attitude towards them. Giving implies receiving.

A useful example of giving and receiving is found in Mark's Gospel, where we read of blind Bartimaeus sitting and listening by the wayside. He heard that Jesus of Nazareth was passing by and called out to him for help. Christ Jesus heard his cry and asked him (Mark 10:51), "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" Bartimaeus replied, "Lord, that I might receive my sight." He did not ask for something that was not his by right or for something that belonged to another; he asked that he might receive that which was indeed his lawful inheritance. His faith in the Master's power to heal him brought the answer to that simple yet scientific prayer. Bartimaeus received his sight; he was made whole.

Should we not all be benefited by prayer of this simple kind? "Lord, that I might receive my sight"—my spiritual perception, my understanding of man as God's likeness, my recognition of God's law of love! And, furthermore, can we not support such prayer with ever greater faith, in order to prove more often than we do the truth of Jesus' words (Mark 11:24), "Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them"?

The Word of God comes to each and all in individual ways; but we must all open wide our gates if we would let "the King of glory" in

Paul says (Romans 12:1), "Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." A modern translation substitutes the word "faculties" for "bodies," and faculty also means talent. The man in the parable who buried his talent in the ground was not dealing with it honestly. The talent belonged to his lord and was given to him to use in his lord's service. He did nothing by burying it in the ground. It was never used, and eventually it was taken from him. The other men set to work to use their talents. They employed them, and in so doing they found them doubled and were commended for their good work.

If we bury our talents in the ground of materiality we may lose them through deterioration or decay, but if we consecrate our faculties, our seeing, hearing, thinking, and other talents to God, using them in His service, shall we not also increase our powers of receptivity, through which spiritual understanding may circulate?

Jesus lived at the standpoint of spiritual receptivity. So sure was he that supply and demand are one that he was able to thank God for having heard his prayer, even before the result was manifested. Gratitude such as this precludes disappointment. It expresses thanks for past mercies, is expectant of future good, and acknowledges the fact that divine Love is always present to meet all needs of mankind.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 253, 254), "The divine demand, 'Be ye therefore perfect,' is scientific, and the human footsteps leading to perfection are indispensable." In these days we live more or less in a state of pressure and speed, and the suggestion that there is little time to spare for quiet thinking is a persistent one. But need we accept this suggestion and be deprived of these quiet periods? To obey the command, "Be still, and know that I am God"—to spend even a few minutes daily in cultivating a listening and receptive attitude of mind—enables us to hear God speaking to us and gives us the wisdom to utilize His gifts, some of which we have not yet begun to claim as our own. It is a habit that each one will find indispensable to the economic adjustment of his time and the development of his peace and poise in everyday experience. Then, as we learn to receive freely, so shall we learn to give freely, to share our supply with others, knowing, as we do on Scriptural authority, that when we give of our understanding of good, we have first received it from God, thus proving the universality and completeness of His law. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 206), "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes,—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Donner et Recevoir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous lisons à la page 2: "Dieu est Amour. Pouvons-nous Lui demander d'être davantage?" Et quelques lignes plus bas: "Supplierons-nous la fontaine jaillissante, qui nous verse déjà plus que nous n'acceptons, de nous donner davantage?" Dieu pourvoit à tout ce dont Sa création peut avoir besoin; notre travail consiste à profiter de ces ressources et à rechercher la sagesse qui nous permettra d'en utiliser les capacités infinies.

Nous sommes peut-être entourés de choses merveilleusement belles; mais si nous ignorons qu'elles sont à nous et qu'il faut en faire usage, notre attitude à leur égard sera plus ou moins indifférente. L'action de donner implique celle de recevoir.

En ce qui concerne ces deux choses, nous trouvons dans l'Évangile de Marc un exemple fort utile: c'est l'histoire de Bartimée l'aveugle, qui était assis au bord du chemin. Comme il prêtait l'oreille, il apprit que Jésus de Nazareth passait et il implora son aide. Jésus le Christ entendit cet appel et fit à Bartimée la question suivante (Marc 10:51): "Que veux-tu que je te fasse?" L'aveugle répondit: "Maitre, que je recouvre la vue!" Il ne demandait point une chose qui ne fût pas son apanage normal ou qui appartint à autrui; il demandait de recevoir ce qui était vraiment son héritage légitime. Il savait que le Maître pouvait le guérir, et grâce à cette foi, sa prière simple mais scientifique fut exaucée. Bartimée recouvra la vue; il fut guéri.

Ce genre de prière si simple ne nous ferait-il pas du bien à tous? "Que je recouvre la vue"—ma perception spirituelle, ma compréhension de l'homme en tant que ressemblance de Dieu, ma connaissance de la divine loi de l'amour! En outre, ne pouvons-nous pas soutenir cette prière par une foi toujours accrue, afin de prouver plus souvent que nous ne le faisons la vérité des paroles de Jésus (Marc 11:24): "C'est pourquoi, je vous le déclare: Tout ce que vous demanderez en priant, croyez que vous l'avez obtenu et cela vous sera accordé."

La Parole de Dieu parvient à chacun d'une manière individuelle; mais nous devons ouvrir toutes grandes les portes pour laisser entrer "le Roi de gloire."

Paul écrit (Romains 12:1): "Je vous exhorte donc, frères,... à offrir vos corps en sacrifice vivant, saint, agréable à Dieu, ce qui est votre culte raisonnable." Dans une traduction moderne, le mot "facultés" est mis à la place de "corps"; et faculté signifie aussi talent. Le serviteur qui, selon la parabole, avait enfoui son talent dans la terre n'agissait pas avec honnêteté. Le talent appartenait au maitre qui le lui avait donné pour qu'il l'employât à son service. Cacher ce talent dans la terre n'avançait aucunement les choses. Le talent restait inutilisé et pour finir on le reprit à son dépositaire. Les autres serviteurs s'étaient mis à l'œuvre pour faire fructifier leurs talents. En les employant, ils les doublèrent et reçurent les éloges que méritait leur bon travail.

Si nous enfouissons nos talents dans le sol de la matérialité nous nous exposons à les perdre, car ils peuvent se détériorer ou se ternir; mais si nous consacrons à Dieu nos facultés, la vue, l'ouïe, le penser et d'autres talents; si nous les mettons à Son service—n'augmenterons-nous pas la puissance de réceptivité qui servira de canal à la compréhension spirituelle?

Jésus vivait de manière à être toujours spirituellement réceptif. Il était sûr que les ressources correspondent à la demande; aussi pouvait-il, avant même que le résultat se fût manifesté, remercier Dieu de ce qu'Il avait entendu sa prière. Une pareille gratitude exclut les déceptions. Elle rend grâces concernant les bienfaits déjà reçus; elle s'attend au bien dans l'avenir; elle reconnait que l'Amour divin est toujours présent pour fournir à l'humanité tout ce qui lui est nécessaire.

Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, pp. 253, 254): "L'injonction divine: 'Soyez donc parfaits' est scientifique, et l'on ne peut se dispenser de faire les pas humains qui mènent a la perfection." De nos jours, on vit plus ou moins sous le signe de l'urgence et de la vitesse; et la suggestion que nous n'avons guère de temps à consacrer au recueillement se présente avec persistance. Mais faut-il qu'acceptant ces suggestions, nous nous laissions ravir nos moments de tranquillité? Obéir à ce commandement: "Arrêtez,... et sachez que c'est moi qui suis Dieu;" consacrer chaque jour ne serait-ce que quelques minutes à cultiver une attitude mentale attentive et réceptive—ceci nous permettra d'entendre la voix de Dieu s'adressant à nous, et nous donnera la sagesse voulue pour utiliser Ses dons que dans certains cas nous n'avons pas même entrepris de revendiquer. Chacun s'apercevra que ces instants de méditation journalière sont indispensables à qui veut faire de son temps le meilleur usage possible, et affronter les expériences de chaque jour avec une paix et une équilibre toujours plus grands. Apprenant ainsi à recevoir, nous apprendrons à donner libéralement, à partager nos richesses avec autrui; nous savons en effet—et les Écritures autorisent cette certitude—que lorsque nous communiquons notre compréhension du bien, nous l'avons tout d'abord reçue de Dieu, ce qui prouve le caractère universel et complet de la loi divine. Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Science et Santé* (p. 206): "Dans la relation scientifique de Dieu à l'homme, nous trouvons que tout ce qui bénit l'un bénit tous, ainsi que Jésus le montra avec les pains et les poissons,—l'Esprit, non la matière, étant la source de toute subsistance."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Read Well the Rose

IF YOU should doubt the way the summer goes
Even as the heart cries out that she is come
In blue hydrangea and delphinium,—
If you should doubt, then look you to the rose.
Her curving petals scattered now, she knows
Why the pale wasp's infinitesimal drum
Beats at the eaves of Seckel pear and plum,
Why by the pool the purple gentian glows.
Read well the rose, for she outwits the year.
Only today I saw her stratagem
Of salvage in her false fruit holding clear
Of change a thousand summers on a stem—
Summers asleep, with each small seeded sphere
A smooth vermilion apple over them.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

A Plea for the Victorians

THE Victorian age has suffered doubly. On the one hand, it has been almost buried under a mass of written records, and I sometimes fear that it has to a great extent ceased to be an age of people like ourselves. It is already a quarry for antiquaries. An effort of imagination, which not everybody is inclined to make, is necessary if it is to be duly appreciated. On the other hand, it has suffered the usual fate of a generation which has just become the past, and has been condemned out of hand by its successor, as the eighteenth century was condemned by the nineteenth, and the "barbarousness" of the Shakespearean age by the "refinement" of the Drydenian. It is true that, as the years go on, the later generation becomes more sympathetic, for it is uneasily suspecting that it is itself being judged by *its* successor. The toes of its children are pressing upon its heel; and already, therefore, the Georgian censures of the Victorians are growing less virulent. Much sooner than they expected, those who called their parents fogeys are themselves being called fogeys; and a feeling of sympathy with those parents is stealing into their hearts. But there still remains a considerable amount of ignorance and prejudice; and some of the things said about the Victorian age seem, to the survivors of that age, more applicable to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar than to the days they recall so vividly. We hear of things that never were, of faults which, though they did exist, are as common now as then, of events which, though they happened, did not happen at all like *that*.

I have thought that something might be done to remove this prejudice if one could declare "that which he has seen and heard." I do not hope to remove it altogether. Justice will be done in time, but not yet. Nevertheless, I should like to say a little in pleading for arrest of judgment; and I trust to the candour of the jury for something like a fair hearing. . . .

In any case, I can only say what I think, and, having spent many of my best and happiest years in the Victorian age, I do not quite like to hear it disparaged. I do not agree that those years were one long nightmare of priggishness, narrow-mindedness, self-complacency, hypocrisy, and goody-goodiness. Not all the parents were tyrants, keeping a tight hold on the latchkey, nor were all the children either smug and crawling little toadies or sullen rebels. Some Victorians were not the prudes of Swift's definition, "nice people with nasty ideas." I knew business men who were by no means flushed with success—nor was the success always due to circumstances with which they had nothing to do. A few of them were quite unconscious that they were the salt of the earth, and, though the middle class ruled, I knew members of it who had by no means middle-class minds. As for the literary men, look at their portraits: you will find some, but not all, resembling the famous portrait of Robert Montgomery, who "was doing his utmost to look like a man of genius and sensibility, without the success which his strenuous exertions deserved."—E. E. KELLETT, in "As I Remember." (London: Gollancz.)

His Japanese Host

A FRIEND of mine, an American, once gave me a description of a week he had spent with a very ancient Japanese gentleman in a little country village; it was a week of intense interest and happiness to him, one which, when he grows to be as old as his host was then, will still remain in his memory with a lingering sweetness as something good to be remembered, something purer and quite apart from the regular routine of his past life.

Towards the end of his visit he tried to look back and discover what it was that had brought about this unwonted feeling of joy in him, little realizing that all this time these dear people had been scheming and planning for no other object than to give him pleasure. It was not until the last day of his stay, however, that it all unfolded itself clearly before his eyes, and that he learnt the reason why he had been so happy. On this last morning he had chanced to rise early—at daybreak, in fact—and as he passed the room that he had been using as a general sitting-room, he saw through the partially-opened sliding doors a sight which caught his breath with amazement, and made tears spring to his eyes. There was his host, the dear ancient Japanese gentleman, kneeling before a bough of pink blossom, which he was struggling to arrange in a fine blue china pot. My friend stood and watched him for nearly an hour, as he clipped a bough there, and bent a twig there, leaning back on his heels now and then to view his handiwork through half-closed eyes. He must see that the blossom placed itself well from the decorative standpoint in relation to the kakemono that hung close by; he must also see that the curves of the bough were correct; and the care taken by this old gentleman in the bending of the bough was a lesson to my friend. It became clear to him that every morning his host must have risen at daybreak to perform this little act of kindness. Like a flash he remembered that each day there had been some dainty new arrangement of flowers placed in his room for him to enjoy. He had not given it much thought, for it looked more or less like an accident, flowers that had formed themselves naturally into that shape; yet, all unconsciously, this little bit of perfect placing had influenced his work and had gone far towards making the visit so joyous to him. —From "Japan, A Record in Color," by MORTIMER MENPES.

Green River

BETWEEN dense shores
Of elderberry, shadbush, sapling birch,
There runs a curving
Meadow-strip;
A river of grass, green river flowing.
White-capped with daisies;
Reflecting summer skies
In the frail blue of chicory;
Cupping pale meadow-mist at dusk
Like moonlight on water.

MARION BROWNELL

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St. Louis Cardinals Find Two Pitchers to Help Dean

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Cardinals may eventually lose their National League lead to the fast-traveling Giants, but not without a battle. Although seriously handicapped by a dearth of pitching strength, Frankie Frisch has brought his club along in a fashion that makes the experts wonder if it ever will be caught by either the Giants or Cubs.

The disappointing showing of Roy Parmelee and the loss of Paul Dean left the Cardinals with one hurler—Dizzy Dean. No one expected Frisch to stay in the pennant race with Dizzy alone.

But the old Fordham Flash is getting results from two newcomers to St. Louis—Jim Winford, a youngster, and Silas Johnson, a Cincinnati discard. The former rates as one of the top-ranking youngsters. Johnson, released by the Reds in May, is showing flashes of the effectiveness he gave the Cincinnati club through his two best seasons, 1931 and '32.

Johnson Bests Reds

Johnson starred last night as the Cardinals defeated the Reds, 4 to 1, in the final arclight contest of the season at Crosley Field. He scattered nine Cincinnati hits over nine innings and walked none. In only one inning, the sixth, was he in any kind of trouble. Si made the only extra-base hit of the game, a double, and batted in a run.

The victory left the Cardinals in first place, 1½ games in front of the Gants and three engagements ahead of the Cubs.

The Giants continued their triumphant march by winning a doubleheader from Brooklyn, 5 to 3 and 11 to 5. They have won eight straight. Mel Ott's twenty-sixth home run helped Fred Fitzsimmons take the opener, while Al Smith's relief pitching clinched the second. The Giants made 18 hits in the second contest, Burgess Whitehead leading the attack with two doubles and two singles.

The Cubs slipped a full game further behind the Giants, dropping the second half of a doubleheader to the Pirates, 3 to 1, after capturing the first, 5 to 4. Effective pitching by Waite Hoyt and timely batting by Gus Suhr put the Pirates across in the second. Larry French won a mound triumph for the Cubs in the opener.

Phillies End Streak

At Boston, the Phillies ended the longest losing streak of the season at 14 games by beating the Bees, 7 to 0, on the three-hit pitching of young Claude Passeau.

Interest in the American League still centers around the Yankees, who have slackened their pace considerably, but still seem able to maintain their lead in the race for the pennant. The Yanks lost again yesterday to Washington, 9 to 2, yet held their 11½-game lead because the Indians were beaten by the White Sox, 11 to 10, in 10 innings.

Bump Hadley of the Yankees was handed his first defeat since April 20. He had won 11 straight until the Senators drove him out of the box yesterday in the first inning. Hadley walked four Senators and yielded two hits in one-third of an inning.

Rip Radcliff's triple and a single by Luke Sewell gave the White Sox a 10-inning triumph over the Indians. The Tribe outhit the Sox, 21 to 16. At St. Louis, the Browns won the first half of a doubleheader from the Tigers, 10 to 7, but the champions came back and took the second, 15 to 3.

Bob Grove of the Red Sox registered his fifteenth victory in defeating the Athletics, 6 to 2.

Helen Jacobs Moves Into Third Round

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, America's top ranking women's tennis player, resumed where she left off at Wimbledon in June and quickly attained the third round of the Essex Country Club's twelfth annual invitation tournament.

The Berkeley (Calif.) star, who drew a first-round bye Monday, chop-stroked Eleanor Dawson, also of Berkeley, into submission, 6—1, 6—1, then returned to the courts with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan as her partner and reached the second round in doubles. These were Miss Jacobs's first contests since her Wimbledon conquests.

The Fabyan-Jacobs combination, victor in last year's national championship, was hard pressed to overcome Eleanor Blackman and Norma Taubele of New York, 6—2, 6—4. The summaries:

Women's Singles

Second Round

Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Eleanor Dawson, Berkeley, Calif., 6—1, 6—1.

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, defeated Mrs. Elizabeth Corbiere, Southboro, 6—1, 6—3.

Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, defeated Joanna Palfrey, Brookline, 6—3, 6—4.

Dorothy Bundy, Los Angeles, defeated Jean Burritt, Toronto, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Augusta Raegner, Berkeley, 6—0, 6—3.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, defeated Betty Butler, Des Moines, Iowa, 6—0, 6—4.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Margaret Anderson, Richmond, Va., 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson Jr., Brookline, defeated Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, defeated Millicent Hirsch, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Alice Marble, San Francisco, defeated Esther Edwards, Bridgeport, Conn., 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Sylvia Henrotin, Paris, defeated Mrs. R. H. Morris, Manchester, 6—0, 6—1.

Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, defeated Jane Stanton, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1.

Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Patsy Hiller, Berkeley, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. C. R. Mabley Jr., Brookline, defeated Olga Kallos, New York, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	79	50	.612
St. Paul	72	58	.554
Kansas City	69	60	.535
Minneapolis	68	62	.523
Columbus	65	66	.496
Indianapolis	66	67	.496
Toledo	51	77	.398
Louisville	50	80	.385

Results Aug. 18

Kansas City 7, St. Paul 6.
Indianapolis 15, Columbus 2.
Toledo 7, Louisville 6.
Minneapolis 1, Milwaukee 1. (Tie.)

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	79	67	.541
Seattle	78	68	.534
San Diego	77	69	.527
Oakland	76	70	.521
Missions	75	71	.514
Los Angeles	73	73	.500
San Francisco	69	77	.473
Sacramento	58	90	.392

Results Aug. 18

Los Angeles 5, Portland 4.
Los Angeles 10, Portland 1.
San Diego 7, Sacramento 6.
San Francisco 4, Seattle 1.
Oakland 2, Missions 1.

No Hits! No Runs!

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—Norman Bishara of the Republic Steel Mechanicals pitched a no-hit, no-run, no-man-reach-first-base game here last night, beating Ashtabula St. Joseph team 4-0. He fanned the first 10 batters and got 14 during the game. It was a soft-ball contest.

San Francisco sports writers say they are swamped with telephone calls every day asking how many hits Joe Di Maggio got. The calls come from Italian fans, who rarely ask about Frank Crosetti or Tony Lazzeri, the other New York Yankee Italian stars.

French Tennis Players Bow Out at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—Johnny Van Ryn of Philadelphia, qualified for the Newport Casino tennis quarter finals today by turning back Yvon Petra, young French player, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

The veteran Jacques Brugnon of France, bowed to Joe Hunt, young Los Angeles player, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3, and Wayne Sabin, another promising Californian, eliminated Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., 1—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

The last of the five foreign entries was wiped out when Frankie Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., overcame 18-year-old Berand Destremeau, the most polished member of the French delegation, 6—4, 5—7, 10—8, 6—4, in the most sparkling match played here this week.

Destremeau displayed an impressive assortment of ground strokes and every game was a hard-fought affair. After squaring the match by capturing the overtime second set, the young French star slumped and dropped four games in a row to the smooth-stroking Parker. Destremeau then staged a magnificent rally and swept five straight games to pull into the lead.

The set remained deadlocked until Parker broke through the Frenchman in the 17th game and then ran out the set on his service in the next game. Destremeau retained his form during the rest period, but Parker's experience gave him the fourth set and the match. The victory moved Parker into the quarter-finals against Bob Harman, young Californian, who qualified yesterday when he defeated the higher-ranking John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas.

Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles, the national clay court champion, had to play four sets to get through Robert J. Kelleher of Forest Hills, N. Y., 7—9, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

Bryan Grant of Atlanta, who became the tourney's ranking player when Don Budge, last year's Casino victor, withdrew from the singles competition, qualified for the quarterfinals by defeating Walter Senior of San Francisco, 6—2, 11—9, 6—3.

Major-League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American

Batting—Averill, Indians, .383; Weatherly, Indians, .381.

Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 137; Gehringer, Tigers, 119.

Runs Batted In—Trosky, Indians, 119; Gehrig, Yankees, 115.

Hits—Averill, Indians, 181; Gehringer, Tigers, 169.

Doubles—Gehringer, Tigers, 43; Walker, Tigers, 39.

Triples — Averill, Indians, 13; Gehringer, Tigers, and Rolfe and Di Maggio, Yankees, 12.

Home Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 38; Trosky, Indians, 35.

Stolen Bases—Lary, Browns, 27; Werber, Red Sox, 20.

Pitching—Hadley, Yankees, 11—2; Pearson, Yankees, 15—5.

National

Batting—Mize, Cardinals, .376; P. Waner, Pirates, .362.

Runs—J. Martin, Cardinals, 96; Ott, Giants, 90.

Runs Batted In—Medwick, Cardinals, 113; Ott, Giants, 104.

Hits—Medwick, Cardinals, 169; Demaree, Cubs, 161.

Doubles—Herman, Cubs, and Medwick, Cardinals, 43.

Triples—Camilli, Phillies, and Goodman, Reds, 11.

Home Runs—Ott, Giants, 26; Klein and Camilli, Phillies, and Berger, Bees, 20.

Stolen Bases—J. Martin, Cardinals, 18; S. Martin, Cardinals, 16.

Pitching—Lucas, Pirates, 10—3; Gumbert, Giants, 9—3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	69	44	.611
New York	68	46	.596
Chicago	66	47	.584
Pittsburgh	58	56	.509
Cincinnati	55	58	.487
Boston	51	61	.455
Brooklyn	45	68	.398
Philadelphia	40	72	.357

Results Aug. 18

New York 5, Brooklyn 3.
New York 11, Brooklyn 5.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 0.

Partners Parted

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Graduation from the University of Richmond here proved sadder than such occasions usually do for George Lacy, catcher, and Herb Hash, pitcher, on the university baseball team. Both were signed by the Boston Red Sox—but they were separated and sent to farms in different leagues. This marked the first time in four years that Hash had been called upon to pitch to anyone except Lacy, since during vacation periods the battery had remained intact on semipro teams.

'Too Good for Majors'

HARRAH, Okla. (AP)—Travea Waner, cousin of Lloyd and Paul, the Pittsburgh baseball stars, plays on a softball team here. He had a tryout with Pittsburgh once, too. "But," says Jack Vannosdoll, manager of the softball team, "Travea is too good a softball player to spend much time up in the major leagues. He's our cleanup man, and, boy, how he can smack that ball!"

Seeded Section Blasted Open In Public Tennis

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19 (AP)—As the men's singles event of the National Public Parks Tennis Championship moved into the quarterfinals today the seeded selection had been blasted wide open and virtual unknowns loomed among strongest contenders for the undefended singles title.

In the first two days of the meet four of eight seeded stars, including the No. 1 and No. 2 ranked players, were swept out of competition by newcomers.

Carl Fischer, little known outside his home city of Detroit, became a tournament standout after crushing top-seeded Bill Lurie of New York in four sets. Dropping the first set, 1—6, the stocky, blond Teuton then outclassed the diminutive New Yorker, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.

M. C. Hooper, Tulsa schoolboy, and Seymour Greenberg, 15-year-old Chicago champion, again came through with brilliant victories, while M. J. Laney, New Orleans, spilled Scott Rexinger of Minneapolis, another favorite.

Victories for Fischer, Greenberg and Laney moved them into quarter-finals with Frank Keaney, St. Louis; Louis Wetherell, Los Angeles; and MacNeill Smith, East St. Louis, Ill.

Keaney's straight-set victory over Stuart Cornell of Minneapolis followed a Bill Tilden finish. Serving on set point, Keaney put everything into one last hard smash. It was a let ball. He wound up again and smashed his second shot even harder for a perfect ace into the far corner.

Sixteen women, including all seeded players, advanced into the second bracket without difficulty, but the number will be halved by today's contests.

Discordance Seen Between Colleges And A. A. U. Body

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Out in front as usual, Jesse Owens is departing with his coach, Larry Snyder, for a speedy trip home, calculated to determine definitely his prospective professional course without delay.

Before making a quick dash for the boat train to Southampton, where they are boarding the Queen Mary, both Snyder and Owens insisted today they had not made any decisions regarding numerous offers Owens has received. The proposals by which Jesse can capitalize his fame aggregate well over $100,000, but as Snyder expressed it, "We aren't counting our financial chickens before they are hatched."

"We won't know what a lot of this is all about before we get back," the coach added. "For all we know some of the folks anxious to sign Jesse up for serious money may want him to jump through a lighted hoop or race kangaroos at county fairs.

Owens' suspension, on top of other discordant Olympic notes, did not develop much warmth of feeling between the A. A. U. old guard and the collegiate leaders, who joined forces for the period of the games.

There's nothing brand new in this situation, but it is likely to prompt further repercussions before the last chapter is written regarding the 1936 expeditionary forces.

It will surprise no onlookers familiar with the undercurrent of dissatisfaction over various developments if there is a further blowoff at home before the snow flies.

The whole situation is the ripest for one of the grandest family rows known in American athletics since the famous split in American Olympic Association ranks 10 years ago. It's a coincidence that the world's fastest human of that time, Charley Paddock, was among the figures in the events preceding the last big family row.

Interstate Cup Races To Be Held Sept. 12-13

BALTIMORE, Md.—The National 135-cubic inch class championships for the interstate trophy, perpetual prize presented by the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, will feature the Maryland Yacht Club's annual regatta on the Patapsco River here Sept. 12 and 13.

S. M. Auerbach of Atlantic City, N. J., has held the 135 title for the past two years but he has announced that he has retired from this class, leaving the championship open next month.

Another perpetual prize, the Greening-Duff Trophy, also has been awarded to the Maryland Yacht Club by Charles F. Chapman, racing commission secretary of the American Power Boat Association. The cup, for the fastest heat in an international race for 225 cubic inch craft, was won by Dr. Cecil H. Bagley of Baltimore at Toronto last year.

The Greening-Duff Trophy will be posted for the 225 series on the September program.

Wilmer Allison Enters

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Aug. 19 (AP)—Play for the Maine open amateur golf crown, undefended by Sid Noyes, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. opened today on the Poland Spring Country Club course. Two former titlists, Johnny Brown, Portland, who won in 1933, and Ike Merrill Jr., Camden, victor in 1931 were among the starters. Wilmer Allison, Austin, Texas, tennis star now summering in Maine, also was an entrant. Allison, a seven handicap golfer has played in several amateur tournaments in this state recently.

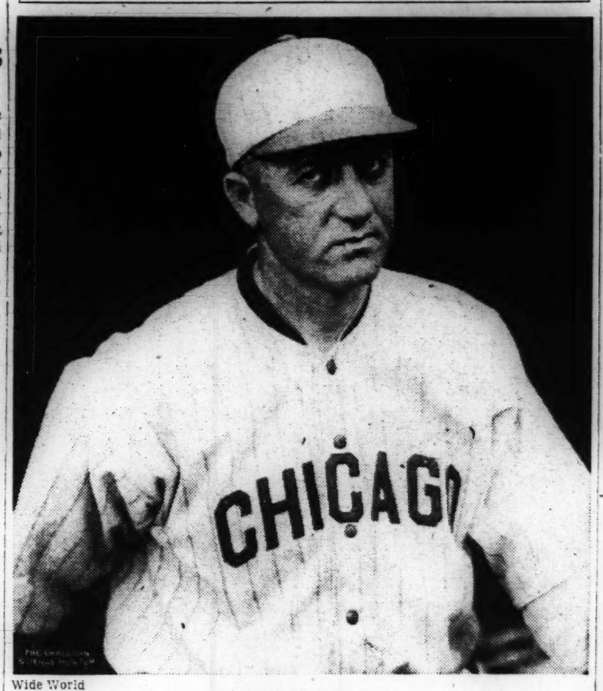
Mallory Wins Golf Open

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Aug. 19 (AP)—Leo Mallory, professional at the Wee Burn Country Club Stamford, won yesterday the Connecticut open golf championship held since 1932 by his predecessor at the Stamford course, the late Johnny Golden. Mallory posted a 72-hole score of 283 one under par at the conclusion of the two-day tournament at the Shuttle Meadow Club. The winner was in third place, five strokes behind Eddie Burke of Naugatuck, when he started the last 18 holes.

Tennis and Golf

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The membership of the Austin Country Club includes one Davis Cup player and one Walker Cup player. Wilmer Allison, tennis star, and Ed White, the linksman, are on the rolls. Club officials hope they will soon have a Curtis Cupper, in Betty Jameson, who keeps up her membership. Miss Jameson won the southern women's golf title last year.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



Wide World

Urban C. Faber
Athletics

Spent Twenty Years With One Major-League Club

An active player for the Chicago White Sox from 1914 to 1933 inclusive, Urban C. "Red" Faber won his gold lifetime pass as a member of one team. Now he is an oil magnate in Cascade, Iowa.

While his record is not equal to those of Cy Young and Walter Johnson, he was far above the average major-league pitcher and left a lifetime winning average of .546. He took part in the World Series of 1917, when he won three out of four games from the Giants and had an earned-run average of 2.33. His lifetime pitching record follows:

League Record

Year	Club	G.	I.P.	W.	L.	Pct.	S.O.	B.B.	H.
1914	Chicago Americans	40	181⅓	8	8	.500	88	64	154
1915	Chicago Americans	50	299⅔	24	13	.648	182	99	264
1916	Chicago Americans	35	205⅓	17	9	.632	87	61	167
1917	Chicago Americans	41	248	16	13	.552	84	85	222
1918	Chicago Americans	11	81	5	1	.800	26	23	70
1919	Chicago Americans	25	162	11	9	.550	45	45	185
1920	Chicago Americans	40	319	23	13	.639	103	88	332
1921	Chicago Americans	43	331	25	15	.625	124	87	293
1922	Chicago Americans	43	353	21	17	.553	148	83	334
1923	Chicago Americans	32	232	14	11	.560	91	62	233
1924	Chicago Americans	21	161	9	11	.450	47	58	173
1925	Chicago Americans	34	238	12	11	.522	71	59	266
1926	Chicago Americans	27	185	15	8	.652	65	57	203
1927	Chicago Americans	18	111	4	7	.364	39	41	131
1928	Chicago Americans	27	201	13	9	.591	43	68	223
1929	Chicago Americans	31	234	13	13	.500	68	61	241
1930	Chicago Americans	29	189	8	13	.381	62	49	188
1931	Chicago Americans	44	184	10	14	.417	40	57	210
1932	Chicago Americans	42	106	2	11	.154	26	38	123
1933	Chicago Americans	36	86	3	4	.429	18	28	92
Totals		669	4083⅓	253	210	.546	1471	1213	4104

World Series

Year	Club	G.	I.P.	W.	L.	Pct.	S.O.	B.B.	H.
1917	Chicago Americans	4	27	3	1	.750	9	3	21

Three Tie in First-Day Play of Lake Placid Golf

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—A trio of golfers with sub-par rounds of 71 tied for the first day's lead in the $3000 Lake Placid open here yesterday as a field of 80 shotmakers began battling for the big prize melon. Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., runner up in this year's New Jersey open, Clarence Clark of Bloomfield, N. J., former New Jersey open titleholder, and Ralph Destefano of Poughkeepsie, all clipped a stroke from perfect figures. Back of the three pace setters at 72 came Clarence Doser of Rochester and William Burton of the Jefferson County Country Club, Watertown.

Five players were bracketed in the 73 group. They were Wild Bill Melhorn of Louisville, Ky., Matt Kowal of Clayville, Bill Tobin, Plandome amateur; Leonard Dodson of Springfield, Mo.; and Charles Schneider of Wilmington, Del. Tony Manero, national open champion, carded a 74 along with seven other competitors including Johnny Farrell of Springfield, N. J., former national open champion; Eddie Schultz, Troy Country Club pro, and Willie Klein of East Williston, L. I. Craig Wood of West Orange, N. J., had a 76 and Alex Gerlak of Catskill had a 77.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Pete Appleton, Senators—Held Yankees to nine hits.

Claude Passeau, Phillies—Shut out Bees with three hits and hit homer.

Ethan Allen, Cubs, and Gus Suhr, Pirates—Former drove in two runs with triple, double and single in doubleheader opener; latter batted in all Bucs' runs in nightcap.

Roy Bell, Browns, and Elden Auker, Tigers—Former had five hits in twin bill opener; Auker pitched six-hit ball and drove in three runs in nightcap.

Larry Rosenthal, White Sox—Had triple and double against Athletics.

Mel Ott and Burgess Whitehead, Giants—Former drove in three runs with homer and single in doubleheader opener; latter had four hits in nightcap.

Si Johnson, Cardinals—Held Reds to nine hits.

Philadelphia Chess

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Jacobs Levin, of this city, led the 50 players in the American Chess Federation tournament at the end of last night's matches with a record of five games won and none lost. Leaders of four sections at the end of this week's series of round-robin matches will enter the finals next week. George Treysman, of New York, won six games and lost one. Players who lost only one of six matches are Abraham Kupchik, New York; Arthur Dake, Portland, Ore., Fred Reinfeld, New York, and Samuel Cohen, New York. Scores of other players in the lead were Isaac Kashdan, New York, 5½-½; M. Hanauer New York, 5-2; John Wilkinson, Philadelphia, 3½-1½, and A. Santasiere, New York, 3½-1½.

Salem Boy Shares Title

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 19 (AP)—Henry F. Kulik of Salem, Mass., and David Brock of San Diego, Calif., won the junior doubles title in the Vermont open championship tennis tournament today, defeating Robert Braithwaite of Ripley, N. Y., and Louis Krauthoff of Pelham Manor, N. Y., 6—3, 6—1.

Scottish and Irish Football

GLASGOW, Aug. 19 (AP)—In the first division Scottish Football League today Clyde defeated Arboath, 4-2, and Queens Park and Motherwell drew, 0-0. Derry City defeated Larne, 2-0, in an Irish Football League game.

U. S. Track Athletes Win Against Finish Rivals

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Aug. 19 (AP)—American athletes captured all but one event yesterday in an international meet against Finnish rivals attended by 6000 spectators.

Ilmari Salminen, winner of the Olympic 10,000-meter championship, prevented an American sweep when he captured the 3000-meter race.

Ralph Metcalfe, husky Milwaukee Negro, registered two victories, winning the 100-meter and 200-meter sprints in 10.5 and 21.3s., respectively.

Archie Williams of Oakland, Calif., won the 400-meter run in 47s. flat; Archie San Romani of Frontenac, Kan., captured the "metric mile," timed in 3m. 54.4s.

Gordon (Slinger) Dunn, with a heave of 48.85 meters (160ft. 3 17-64in) won the discus throw, while Bill Graber, former Southern California star, won the pole vault with a flight of 4.35 meters (14ft. 2 15-16in.).

Junior Baseball Tourney Gets Under Way Tomorrow

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—Manchester, N. H., will meet Bridgeport, Conn., in the first game of the American Legion's junior sectional baseball tournament tomorrow. Drawings completed today paired them for a game at 1:30 p. m. with the Lowell (Mass.) team, meeting Minneapolis in Thursday's other game at 4:30.

Friday, Ecorse (Detroit) will meet Buffalo at 1:30 p. m., and Chicago will meet Middletown at 4:30.

The winners of Thursday's games will meet at 1:30 p. m. Saturday, and the winners of Friday's games at 4:30 p. m. Saturday.

The final championship contest will be played at 2:30 p. m. Sunday.

Home Run Standings

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Knickerbocker, Indians	1
Hale, Indians	1
Campbell, Indians	1
Goslin, Tigers	1
Walker, Tigers	1
McNair, Red Sox	1
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	1
Ott, Giants	1
Mancuso, Giants	1
Bartell, Giants	1
Berres, Dodgers	1
Wilson, Dodgers	1
Suhr, Pirates	1
Passeau, Phillies	1

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Japanese deefated all-star United States swimming team, 36-27, in three-day meet at Tokyo.

Three Years Ago

Joe Kirkwood captured Canadian open golf championship.

Five Years Ago

Lefty Grove won sixteenth straight pitching victory to equal American League record as Athletics defeated White Sox, 4-2.

Record Entry List For Amateur Golf At Garden City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 — With closing of entries for the National Amateur Golf Championship, the officials are now busy tabulating the districts and the quotas for each, in preparation for the qualifying rounds next Tuesday, when the final selections will be made of the privileged players who will compete at Garden City, four weeks hence. Of the 200 positions open, about 20 will not be available for the qualifying rounds, being reserved for the former champions and Walker Cup invaders from Great Britain. The other 180 will be assorted this year on a new basis, and this will put an added burden on the already loaded shoulders of the committee, of which Harold W. Pierce is chairman.

The new provisions of importance permit any golfer to apply before the quota is made up for a transfer to a district other than his home section, and already a number have done so. Second, it is now provided that the quotas for each district shall be determined not only by the number of entrants, as was customary in previous years, but on the quality as well. So each entry has to be considered before the quotas can be allotted, a huge task in view of the record number expected, though this has been held a dark secret pending the final announcement. Furthermore, transferred players count in their adopted district, instead of their home quota, making the decisions still harder.

In the meantime, the Garden City Golf Club course is being groomed by the local committee, headed by S. Clifton Mabon, with meticulous care. The course has been slightly lengthened, as is customary when a championship is to be decided, adding an extra stroke or two to the ordinary par, but the greens have not been disturbed, and the locals are now satisfied with their plans. Of course, the setting of the actual holes is not in their hands, as the officials of the United States Golf Association determine this from day to day as the championship proceeds.

U. S. Olympic Stars Sail Home Today

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—America's Olympic athletes have broken camp in the Olympic village and are now in Hamburg from where they sail for New York today in the S. S. President Roosevelt.

German Olympic officials gathered at the village to see the team off and followed the American contingent to the railway station. The officials voiced appreciation for America's participation in the games and hoped for a "happy reunion" at Tokyo in 1940.

Then a band played The Star Spangled Banner and the athletes pulled down the Stars and Stripes and left for the station.

Meanwhile the rest of the squad was scattered over Europe, some in the Scandinavian countries, others in England and various parts of Germany. The team will sail in two groups, one in the President Roosevelt today and the other in the Manhattan Aug. 26.

Originally, there was not much demand for passage home on the early boat, but the athletes seem to be changing their minds and today there were not enough accommodations on the Roosevelt for all who wanted to come back.

Dr. Euwe Is Victor Over Dr. Tartakower

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 19 (AP)—The world champion chess player, Dr. Max Euwe, of the Netherlands, defeated Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland in 40 moves yesterday in the eighth round of the international chess masters' tournament.

Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France figured in two adjourned games which were decided. He lost to Samuel Reshevsky, the United States champion, after 61 moves and then resigned another with Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba from the second round.

Other winners: M. Botvinnik of Russia, Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba and E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany. Two games were drawn and one adjourned.

The United States champion, Samuel Reshevsky, drew a short game lasting 23 moves with Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia. Reuben Fine defeated C. H. D. Alexander of England after 47 moves and regained third place.

The summary:

Eighth Round (by boards):

First: M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia, drew with A. Alekhine, France.

Second: S. Reshevsky, United States, drew with S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia.

Third: G. A. Thomas, England, lost to J. R. Capablanca, Cuba.

Fourth: M. Botvinnik, Russia, defeated T. H. Tylor, England.

Fifth: M. Euwe, Netherlands, defeated S. Tartakower, Poland.

Sixth: W. Winter, England, lost to E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany.

Seventh: R. Fine, United States, defeated C. H. D. Alexander, England.

The leading scores:

Euwe, 6-1; Botvinnik, 6-2; Fine, 5½-2½; Reshevsky, 5-3; Vidmar and Capablanca, 4½-2½; Lasker, 3½-3½; Alekhine and Bogoljubow, 3½-4½; Flohr, 3-3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	82	51	.617
Rochester	76	55	.580
Newark	72	58	.554
Baltimore	68	63	.519
Toronto	68	65	.511
Montreal	61	69	.469
Albany	48	80	.375
Syracuse	50	84	.373

Results Aug. 18

Baltimore 2, Syracuse 1.
Syracuse 8, Baltimore 6.
Buffalo 5, Rochester 4.
Toronto 3, Montreal 1.
Newark 12, Albany 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	74	40	.649
Cleveland	64	53	.547
Detroit	63	53	.543
Chicago	61	56	.521
Washington	59	56	.513
Boston	59	57	.509
St. Louis	43	72	.374
Philadelphia	39	75	.342

Results Aug. 18

St. Louis 10, Detroit 7.
Detroit 15, St. Louis 3.
Washington 9, New York 2.
Chicago 11, Cleveland 10 (10 innings).
Boston 6, Philadelphia 2.

Golf's Trick-Shot Artist Relates Odd Experiences

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Down the sports trail for a talk with the great little golf trickster, Jack Redmond:

Tricks . . . Redmond is a little, happy-go-lucky fellow who makes his living with trick shots. He learned to hit a golf ball while in the navy, learned so fast that he became a successful professional a year after he swung his first club, and then quit teaching the game to make millions of people laugh over his antics.

Jack estimates he ruined 250 clubs hitting at pebbles as he underwent his rapid study of the game. Since then, he has starred on the stage, toured the world, scared head hunters in New Guinea, and exceeded the feats of the famous William Tell by knocking golf balls from heads, noses, skyscrapers and bottles. Not once has Jack missed his mark.

Drive Without Looking

He can drive a ball 250 yards without looking at it and he can do it cross or one-handed. He can hit two balls with one blow, slicing one and hooking the other. He can pile three balls on each other and, with one swipe of his niblick, stick all of them on the green. Yet, he confesses the hardest trick of all is to hit a ball straight. Trick shot golfers, says Jack, don't do so good in big tournaments, as a rule, because they have "too many tricks in their bag."

"I know almost all the tricks," said Jack, "but when it comes to hitting a ball straight down the alley, why that's the hardest one of them all. Mr. Duffer shouldn't feel badly if he can't do it. Even the greatest stars have trouble doing that."

On his world-wide travels, little Jack has played before kings and queens. Yet, he figured his greatest audience was one in Glasgow, Scot., where the golf-loving Scots refused to let him go until he had repeated his tricks many times.

Prettiest in Africa

The prettiest course he ever saw, he says, was the Durban Country Club in Durban, South Africa. His nomination for the toughest is No. 3 at Medinah Country Club, Chicago. The freshest caddy gave Jack one of his best cracks.

Jack was playing one day. Halfway through the match, he asked the caddy if he played golf.

"No, do you?" wisecracked the caddy.

Jack's proudest shot was fired during an exhibition at Elkhart, Ind. A spectator winked at his friend and asked Jack if he could hit the nob atop the clubhouse flag pole. To his own amazement, Jack hit it. He's prouder of that shot, he said, than if he had made 20 holes-in-one or broken the course record at St. Andrews.

With great delight, Jack recalls how he once corrected a golfer's slice during an exhibition at Logansport, Ind. Jack attempted to hit a caddy 225 yards out with one of five shots. It was windy and he missed his mark.

"I could hit him if he moved over into the right rough," volunteered a spectator. "You see, I have been slicing for 20 years and I'm a dead shot to the rough."

"No," replied Jack, "just get up there and swing at the ball with your mind set on the ball and your target."

Hit the Mark

The slicer swung. The ball sped like a bullet and hit the caddy in the chest as its speed dropped. The caddy was not injured

"And that was the best lesson I ever gave," said Jack. "That fellow was forever cured of his slice. Try it some time."

But when we suggested an immediate test with himself as the target, Jack demurred with:

"Try it out on an oak tree first."

Triple Tie on Third Day of Kiel Racing

KIEL, Aug. 19 (AP)—The third day's racing for the Chancellor Hitler trophy today ended in a triple tie when neither the American yacht Indian Scout or the Danish Kitsita, each winner of one race, could capture the final race.

With the winner having to take two out of three, racing will continue tomorrow.

The German yacht, Gustel, upset prognostications by capturing today's race in 2:36:18, with Indian Scout, the favorite, lagging back in eleventh place, in 3:26.09. Another American yacht, Vigri, finished ninth in 3:24.30.

Mariann of Germany was second in 2:53.08, and Sleitner, also of Germany, third, in 2:54.54.

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WHITE TURKEY IN

Business and Industry

Australia May Help Its Wool Growers If Japan Stops Buying

Commerce and Finance

Continued Decline In World Jobless Noted in Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The downward trend in unemployment, which has been in progress in most of the countries of the world for the last three years, continued during the second quarter of 1936, according to statistics compiled by the International Labor Office here.

In making public the statistics, officials of the I. L. O. stressed the fact that large aseas, such as China and India, where unemployment exists on a vast scale, are not included; and that, at best, the figures given can only be treated as roughly significant and not as accurate measurements, since the method of compiling them differs from one country to another.

Unemployment Exchange

Statistics based on unemployment exchange figures and other estimates show that the United States had 11,506,000 unemployed in May, 1936, as against 12,379,000 the previous May, a decrease of 873,000; while Great Britain had 1,705,042 in June, 1936, as against 2,044,752 the previous June, a decrease of 339,710.

Two sets of figures are given for Germany. One based on applications for work, including persons in casual work and on work relief, shows that there were 2,117,803 unemployed in May, 1936, as against 2,751,239 the previous May, a decrease of 633,436; while the other, based on unemployment figures and excluding persons in casual work and on work relief, shows that there were 1,762,774 unemployed in May, 1936, as against 2,233,255 the previous May, a decrease of 470,481.

Gold Bloc Nations

The only countries in which unemployment is shown to have increased are the gold bloc countries —France, the Netherlands and Switzerland; and three Balkan states—Bulgaria, Roumania and Yugoslavia. With the exception of Roumania and Switzerland, which also showed increased unemployment for the first quarter of 1936, all had shown decreases at that time. On the other hand, unemployment in Denmark and the Irish Free State, which had shown increases during the first quarter of 1936, shows decreases during the second quarter.

Statistics based on unemployment exchange figures and other estimates show that France had 465,089 unemployed in June, 1936, as against 459,155 the previous June, an increase of 5934; the Netherlands had 415,743 in May, 1936, as against 368,183 the previous May, an increase of 47,560; and Switzerland had 80,004 in June, 1936, as against 65,903 the previous June, an increase of 14,096.

Bituminous Coal Profits Still Lag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Although the bituminous coal industry is on its way to the best tonnage year since 1930, the increased activity is chiefly benefiting labor, consumers, the railroads and the Federal Government rather than the operators, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. Prices have been working gradually lower since invalidation of the Guffey coal act, and operating expenses are higher than last year. Consequently the gain in consumption has failed to improve the industry's profit record, Standard says.

Earnings for all bituminous companies reporting on a quarterly basis showed a sharp drop in the second quarter, compared with last year. Despite the favorable rate of consumption and the good inventory position, there is no early indication of a turn for the better in profits. It now appears that 1936 earning will run below 1935 and 1934, but above 1933.

Production of bituminous coal this year, up to July 25, was 225,273,000 tons, a gain of more than 18,000,000 tons or 9 per cent over the 206,543,000 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1935. The gain is due largely to increased industrial use, particularly by the coke ovens, railroads and steel plants. An important factor in this trend has been the maintenance of a high rate of industrial activity through June and July, normally slack months.

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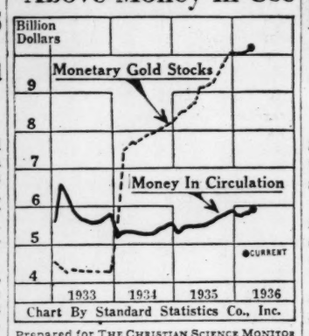


Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DECISIVE defeat of the Frazier-Lemke bill in the House of Representatives illustrates the extent to which the clamor for currency inflation has been stilled by business recovery.

The vote was 235 to 142, compared with majorities of 263 to 77 in favor of the Silver Purchase Act in 1934 and 307 to 86 for the Thomas greenback amendment to the AAA the year before.

The accompanying chart, showing monetary gold stocks to be 73 per cent above total money in circulation, illustrates the absurdity of the contention that additional paper money is needed.

Soviet Russia's Resources Seen As Exaggerated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That the far-flung and much publicized natural resources of Soviet Russia are exaggerated, is asserted by an "industrial appraisal" appearing in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, a publication of the American Chemical Society.

W. Chapin Huntington of Washington, D. C., formerly commercial attaché of the American Embassy in Petrograd, says, in part, on the subject:

"While we note the wealth of certain very desirable minerals, such as petroleum, platinum, gold and manganese, we are led to conclude that in the basic industrial minerals, coal and copper, the U. S. S. R. is only moderately endowed.

"Of iron, the supply appears adequate, but the secondary metals, zinc and lead, are deficient. Reserves of phosphates, especially in the form of apatite, seem considerable and the outlook for potash is promising, although the prospecting thus far recorded has not been sufficient to justify the claims made.

"Over large areas there is not even hard rock for road material, which is one of the causes of the roadlessness of Russia.

"The classical economics teaches that the trinity of land, capital and labor creates wealth. In the Soviet Union the land seems in the final analysis only moderately endowed and capital must be built up through generations.

"Notwithstanding paradoxes and isolated brilliant achievements, there is nothing to show that the industrialization of the Soviet Union will not be slow and arduous."

Bond Maturities In Sept. Below Aug.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—September corporate bond maturities will total $43,874,600, according to Standard Statistics Company. In August maturities amounted to $49,406,000 and the 106 issues and portions of issues falling due in October total $57,137,402.

There are 98 bonds and notes making up the September total, of which five amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

Sept. 1:	
Butterick Publishing Co. 6½s	$1,374,500
Circle Theater (Phil.) 1st 6s	1,152,000
Grand Trunk of Canada S F 6s	24,220,000
So. Calif. Edison Co. Serial 2½s.	3,000,000
Sept. 15:	
N. Y. Central Lines Eq. Tr. 4½s	1,397,000

View of Autumn Prospect Obscured By Drought Effect

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—As Wall Street turns its sights toward autumn prospects, business analysts are faced with the question:

Will crop destruction in dry farming areas hit trade in the latter half of the year and overcome the powerful recovery momentum of industry?

As many see the situation, business has become a ground of contention for the destructive drought forces and the constructive sweep of revival in the long-depressed heavy industries, embracing a wide variety of makers of production equipment, building materials and transportation facilities.

The force of recovery in the so-called capital goods industries was given chief credit by many analysts for the unusual mid-summer demonstration of strength in steel, railroad carloadings, motor output, electric power and other major barometers of business.

Over the bright July business skies, however, crept the growing shadow of the drought, which darkened as government experts studied and labeled the dry spell the worst on record. Meanwhile, more than $1,100,000,000 in bonus money paid out by the Treasury and larger industrial payrolls and employment. Anticipation of rising prices stimulated forward buying so that summer activity in some lines reminded observers of feverish efforts in the summer of 1933 to lay in stocks in expectation of higher costs.

Some assume there has been considerable stocking for inventory and that the natural tendency would be for a letdown as the crest of this buying passes.

Higher food costs, they reason, cuts purchasing power of city workers for other goods and in sum means a loss for business unless factory and farm income expand together.

New Road Surveys To Be Made Over Secondary Routes

NEW YORK—Rural highway surveys or road planning programs are now in progress or soon will begin in 36 states, according to latest information received by the American Petroleum Industries Committee. These road studies are being undertaken to supply the necessary information to place future highway improvements on a sound and business-like basis.

Systematic highway planning has been advocated by the committee for several years as an important method of reducing highway taxes, since such studies enable construction programs to be carried out with a maximum of economy and saving to taxpayers.

The U. S. Bureau of Public Roads has pointed out that, in the past attention has been centered chiefly on improving main highways, whereas, more attention in the future must be devoted to improving secondard and feeder roads as well as conditions at points where the main highways pour their traffic into cities.

In each state where road surveys are being undertaken, federal highway officials are guiding the work. Each survey consists of three parts, namely, a highway condition survey, a highway traffic survey and a highway finance study.

The highway condition survey consists of a complete road inventory of every mile of passable roadway existing in the State, showing the mileage, types, width of right of way, character of grades, sight distances, curvatures, grade crossings, sidewalks, and other forms, kinds and character of thoroughfares.

It also includes the plotting of regular bus routes, truck routes, aviation landing fields, railroads, navigable waterways, bridges over major streams (free and toll), and ferries.

Man's Desire for Air-Cooled Trousers Keeps Wool Trade From Summer Slump

NEW YORK, (AP)—Man's newfound fondness for "air-cooled" trousers is helping to keep the wool industry out of its usual summer doldrums.

A national telegraphic survey by the Associated Woolen Industries, trade organization, revealed average sales of tropical weight worsted suits are running 50 per cent ahead of last year.

F. B. Todd, director of the Associated woolen industries, said "the wool industry was one of the first to herald the approach of better times. Merchandisers this year are finding ready sales for woolen products because of the wide diversity of appeal ranging from evening gowns to red flannels."

One large St. Louis manufacturer reported May sales of summer worsteds were 300 per cent greater than in the like 1935 month and another said his business ran 140 per cent higher.

Increases of more than 100 per cent in May and June over the corresponding 1935 months were reported by stores in Boston, Detroit and Wichita, Kan. Merchandisers in Milwaukee and Kansas City said the demand for worsteds was "unusually heavy."

Due to a 15 per cent rise in prices last year "scoured" wool, the raw material for the mills, is moving somewhat slower than in 1935, when 304,000,000 pounds were sold, the heaviest volume since 1923 and 81.5 per cent more than in 1934.

Clothing takes by far the largest amount of wool produced, consuming $1,500,000,000 of the raw product last year, and its retail volume is watched closely by the industry as a gauge of future business.

Most recent figures show men's habiliments account for roughly 52 per cent of total apparel class wool consumption, while women's wear uses 38 per cent. Roughly 6½ per cent is fabricated as upholstery, draperies and pile fabrics and the remaining 3½ per cent goes into blankets. Each class has shown a sustained demand, trade sources said.

Demand for Cement A Recovery Feature

NEW YORK (AP)—Hailing as a most encouraging recovery sign that municipalities were becoming increasingly able to finance their own civic improvements, Edward J. Mehren, president of the Portland Cement Association, predicts shipments of his industry in 1936 would reach a five-year peak.

States, counties and cities, Mr. Mehren estimated in an interview, had appropriated 113 per cent more money, exclusive of help from the Federal Government, for construction in the first half of this year than for the like period of 1935.

"This is particularly important," Mr. Mehren said, "because it gives promise that expenditures of their own funds by subordinate political jurisdictions next year may more than make up for the expected shrinkage in fedeeral public works construction."

The 166 plants of the 91 Portland cement companies in the United States, Mehren predicted, will ship more than 100,000,000 barrels this year, for the first time since 1931. Shipments in 1935 were less than 75,000,000 barrels, and in 1934 were under 65,000,000.

"Cement shipments this year," said Mr. Mehren, "will exceed by at least 10,000,000 barrels the estimates made at the beginning of the season."

Australian Wool Men Expect Loss of Japanese Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Although the outlook is uncertain for the Australian wool-selling season which will open at the end of August, the results of the season recently ended were entirely satisfactory to growers. Australian wool-growers, upon whom the national prosperity largely depends, are faced not only with the competition of German, Italian and Japanese "fake" wool processes, but also with the effect on next season's sales of Japan's decision to limit her purchases as retaliation for Australian tariff action against her textiles.

Japan Chief Buyer

Japan ceased to buy wool in the last six weeks of the 1935-36 season as a result of the Federal Government's drastic changes in the tariff in May to provide an extended market for British manufacturers at the expense, mainly, of Japan (textiles) and the United States (automobiles and parts and other specialist goods, such as refrigerators). The United States has not been an influential competitor in the Australian wool market for several seasons, although her purchases in the season just closed showed an appreciable and welcome increase, but Japan has been the chief prop of the market for the last three seasons at least, making progressively increasing purchases.

The effect of her announced retaliatory measures, therefore, has alarmed wool-growers. The latter distrust Bradford assurances that the increased activities of Yorkshire millmen as a result of tariff benefits will recompense Australia for the loss of Japanese operations.

The growers are frankly pessimistic about the turn the market will take when the new selling season opens a few weeks hence. Despite the strong statistical position of wool stocks, they fear that Australia has taken the first step toward providing its own economic death warrant, and they are saying nasty things about the British textile influences which led the Prime Minister (Mr. Joseph A. Lyons) to initiate the new discriminatory tariff policy. Their criticism has led to an obviously inspired statement from Canberra that if the trade situation between Australia and Japan takes an "unfavorable turn, the Commonwealth Government will consider action to stabilize the wool market so that wool growers will not be called upon to bear the full burden of any adverse effect the Government's trade diversion policy in the national interest may have on the wool industry."

Possible Action

This action would probably be in the form of a government-financed wool realization organization on the lines of the wartime British-Australian Wool Realization Association (Bawra). The British and Australian Governments, under this scheme, paid the growers a fixed sum on a previously appraised value, for all wool delivered to the governments during the World War. The surplus stocks not used during the war were sold later, mainly at prices far above the fixed value, the surplus being divided between the governments and the growers.

So, if there is serious dislocation of the wool market as a result of Japanese withdrawal, the Government will probably attempt a cure by taking over surplus wool for sale as the general world wool position adjusts itself. The scheme will be distasteful to wool-growers, who alone of all the major Australian rural producers went through the economic depression unaided by government marketing schemes.

The Australian wool clip for the 1936-37 season, now just starting to be shorn, is officially estimated at 3,036,000 bales, compared with 2,930,000 bales for the season just closed. It is considered that 2,760,000 bales will be available for sale in Australia. Of the new clip, 18 per cent is expected to be crossbred and strong wool breeds, and the balance merino. The new selling season will open in Sydney on Aug. 31.

Figures of Clip

Official returns show that the total proceeds from the sale at auction of 2,791,931 bales last season was £49,100,537 (Australian currency), the average price being 14.22d. a pound. Although the quantity sold was 200,336 bales fewer than in the preceding season, the return was £11,173,128 greater, and the average nearly 4¼d. more.

The number of bales sold and the averages obtained during the last eight seasons are:

Season	Bales sold	Average per lb.
1928-29	2,625,061	16.7d
1929-30	2,471,596	10.4d
1930-31	2,521,361	8.7d
1931-32	2,682,113	8.6d
1932-33	3,000,075	8.9d
1933-34	2,523,676	16.2d
1934-35	2,992,267	10.0d
1935-36	2,791,931	14.2d

The amounts realized for the wool sold in the principal selling centers during the last six seasons were: 1930-31, £28,203,633; 1931-32, £29,363,156; 1932-33, £34,410,327; 1933-34, £51,098,717 (a "false boom" year); 1934-35, £37,927,409; 1935-36, £49,100,537.

Although the full year's statistics are not yet available, those for 11 months show that Japan increased her purchases by 206,799 bales to 765, 180; the United States by 72,802 bales to 89,832; Czechoslovakia by 23,958 bales to 29,988; and Canada by 4826 bales to 10,057. The United Kingdom, although remaining the largest purchaser, decreased her buyings by 162,473 bales to 931,349 bales; Belgium by 60,765 bales to 363,032 (third largest buyer); Italy, largely because of sanctions, by 43,772 bales to 14,574. France, with 251,892 bales, was the fourth largest purchaser Germany, 99,959 bales, fifth largest, and the United States sixth largest.

Steel Production Rises to 72½ P. C. During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel ingot production increased to 72½ per cent from 71 per cent last week and is at a new high for the year, according to a weekly review by Iron Age.

Reasons for a favorable outlook, continues the report, include further sharp price of steel scrap in all important districts, virtual scarcity of coke and incoming orders for finished steel products are at such a steady pace that steel companies' backlogs are being reduced only slightly.

"In addition to current demand," the review says, "prospects are developing that look promising for the fourth quarter, especially in railroad equipment and oil tankage. Locomotive and car builders are tentatively figuring on a fairly large amount of motive power and rolling stock that may not reach the contract stage for several weeks.

"Heavy melting scrap has risen 50 cents at Pittsburgh, 75 cents at Chicago and 25 cents at Philadelphia; thus the Iron Age scrap composite price has advanced to $15.42, the highest since Nov. 14, 1929. With many dealers holding stocks for still higher prices, an actual shortage of scrap has developed in some districts.

"While there is at present no authoritative basis for a prediction that steel prices generally will be increased, the subject is being very seriously considered, especially in its relation to the demand of some steel workers for higher wages.

"The present indication is that there will be some price increases, particularly on galvanized sheets, wire products and bars."

Mass. Dairy Co-operatives' Milk Sales Rise Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Farmers' dairy co-operatives marketing milk in Massachusetts reported an increase in business of 62 per cent during the 1935-36 marketing season as compared with the 1934-35 season, the co-operative division of the Farm Credit Administration reports.

Sales of dairy products marketed co-operatively by eight reporting associations in Massachusetts amounted to $24,900,000 during the last marketing season, compared with $15,410,000 for 1934-35. A part of the dollar increase is due to a higher price level for dairy products.

About 21,000 farmers market dairy products through co-operative associations operating in Massachusetts, a large part of the milk supply of Massachusetts originating in Vermont and New Hampshire. Total sales of dairy associations in the United States during the recent season aggregated $520,000,000, which was an increase of 18 per cent over the 1934-35 marketing season.

Constitutionality Of Commodity Act Now Challenged

CHICAGO (AP)—Constitutionality of the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 is challenged on 19 counts in a suit filed in United States District Court in behalf of William S. Moore and all other members of the Chicago mercantile exchange.

The court was asked to issue an injunction to restrain enforcement of the law, which became effective June 16, until its validity has been passed upon.

Arthur Magid, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, said he believed the suit was the first one brought to test provisions of the act.

Named defendants were the mercantile exchange, its directors, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, and Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, who comprise the Commodity Exchange Commission; Michael L. Igoe, United States District Attorney here; Ernest J. Kruetgen, Chicago postmaster, and Leslie A. Fitz, supervisor in charge of the commodity exchange administration in Chicago.

Charges of unconstitutionality of the act were based principally on allegations of violation of interstate and due process of law clauses, improper delegation of legislative power to the Secretary of Agriculture and improper delegation of judicial power to the commission.

Goodyear Net Rises Sharply in Half Year

AKRON, Ohio—Net profits of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and its subsidiaries for the first six months of this year showed an increase of more than $1,000,000 over the first six months of 1935, P. W. Litchfield, president of the company, reports. After depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, subsidiary dividends and other charges, net profits were $3,598,683 for the first half of 1936 compared with $2,404,778 a year ago.

Net sales jumped from $78,828,358 in the first half of 1935 to $90,908,684 in the first six months of the present year, an increase of over $12,000,000.

Net profits added to surplus totaled $3,598,683 as against $2,400,777 last year. Earned surplus as of June 30 was reported at $18,445,319 compared with $14,815,805 last year.

In a letter accompanying the report, Mr. Litchfield said:

"The matter of accrued dividends is receiving the active consideration of your directors. On Aug. 1, 1936, the balance of the outstanding 6½ per cent debentures of the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Company (Great Britain), Ltd., amounting to £307,850 was retired by call and an issue of £400,000 4½ per cent cumulative preferred stock was sold, effecting an improvement in that subsidiary's financial position without increase in charges prior to its common stock which is all held by your company."

Gold Output Has Biggest Month On Record in Canada

OTTAWA (AP) — The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports the highest June production of gold of any month in the history of the Canadian mining industry.

Canada produced 316,670 ounces in June with a value of $11,111,950 figured at the average open market price of $35.09 during the month. All values being given in Canadian dollars.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A 20-000-square-mile area of largely unexplored mineral resources in the central portion of British Columbia is being leologically examined this year by the Dominion Department of Mines as part of its 1936 field program in the Providence. The progress comprises seven geological and four topographical projects. The British Columbia area lies tributary to the Prince Rupert Branch of the Canadian National Railway, and extends from Fort Fraser on the east to Usk on the west. The work is intended primarily to assist prospectods and operators, and is designed also to aid in developing new sources of freight revenue for the railway.

One party headed by E. D. Kindle is continuing last year's work in the Terrace area, and is covering the territory between Usk and Hazelton. The area borders the Coast Range batholith, and is well known for its variety of minerals. Deposits containing gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten, arsenic, and bismuth occur, but there has been a marked lack of necessary development work on deposits of merit.

A Geological Map

A second party, headed by E. J. Lees, is mapping the west half of the Smithers area, along the east side of the Coast Range. These investigations will furnish information for a geological map, which will show the formations favorable for the occurrence of ore deposits and the distribution of the coal-bearing formations.

A 1500-square mile area of undeveloped, but apparently favorable prospecting ground is being mapped in the east half of the Fort Fraser region, in the vicinity of Stuart Lake. A party headed by J. E. Armstrong is mapping the largely unknown west half of the region where areas most suitable for prospecting are being outlined.

Gold Prospecting

What is considered to be the southeasterly extension of the productive Barkerville gold belt is being investigated by W. E. Cockfield, and A. H. Lang. Prospecting is active in the area, and there are many favorable indications of lode gold deposits. Dr. Cockfield will also, should time permit, endeavor to trace the gold belt northwest from the Island Mountain proyerty; and Dr. Lang will later continue with the geological mapping of the Keithley creek area.

Three geological projects are under way in the southern portion of the Province.

In the Kettle River area all mineral occurrences of importance are being examined by C. E. Cairnes and C. Tolman. This work is to furnish material for a report which should lead to a clear understanding of the mineral deposits of value in the large area, many sections of which have not been mapped geologically.

A 3000-square mile area of mountainous country in the Nelson region is being mapped by H. M. A. Rice. The area, extending from the international boundary northwards to latitude 50°, includes the St. Mary River basin and a part of the west side of Kootenay Lake district.

In the Greenwood area, D. A. McNaughton is making a detailed examination of the gold deposits, as a means of encouraging prospecting and development work.

Recent Discoveries

Topographical mapping of the 12,000-square mile Manson Creek and adjoining Hazelton areas is being continued under the supervision of W. H. Miller. The resultant four-mile-to-the-inch maps are to form the basis of future geological work in the area, most of which lies within 70 miles of the Canadian National Railways.

The Tyaughton Lake area, lying north from Gun Creek and Bridge River, is being mapped topographically on a mile-to-the-inch scale. Recent discoveries and the revival of interest in old properties necessitates a map for the basis of later geological work.

A topographical party under A. C. Tuttle is mapping the Nelson area as a control basis for geological work now under way in the area.

Short-Term Loans to U. S. Farmers Increase 20 P. C.

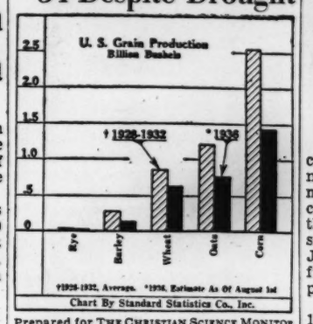
WASHINGTON (AP)—Increases in the volume of loans to farmers and in voting stock held by them has been reported by production credit associations of the Farm Credit Administration.

S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner for the FCA, said stock owned by farmer-borrowers reached $10,000,000 on Aug. 1, while loans of $128,000,000 since Jan. 1 were 20 per cent above the like period last year. He said the co-operative credit groups were set up in 1933-34 to make short-time 5 per cent loans for production of crops and livestock throughout the United States.

Although the Government provided initial capital, Mr. Garwood said purchase of stock by farmer-borrowers would eventually place complete ownership in their hands. They now own 12 per cent of the total capital stock of all associations, he said.

Mr. Garwood said the $10,000,000 stock was held by 250,000 farmers and that loans now outstanding amounted to $140,000,000. The growth of the co-operative groups in three years, he asserted, "shows that thousands of farmers are anxious to get more dependable and more economical short-term financing."

Crop Output Above '34 Despite Drought



†1928-1932, Average. *1936, Estimate As Of August 1st

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE drought is clearly more severe than in 1934, but its damage to crops has thus far been less pronounced, because it has been concentrated in a smaller area.

The production of practically all crops in 1936 will be distinctly subnormal, but total agricultural production for the year is expected to be moderately above that two years ago, when aggregate crops were the smallest of the present century.

Hardware Trade Is Best Since 1930; Fall Orders Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hardware trade for the first seven months of 1936 exceeded that for any corresponding period since 1930, according to a survey of the hardware industry just completed by Dun & Bradstreet.

Production rose from 20 to 50 per cent above 1935 Retail sales increased 15 to 30 per cent, and but for the shortage of summer supplies might have been greater. The rate of consumption was better in nearly all lines, with quality rather than price appeal influencing purchases.

Wholesale markets have not as yet felt any adverse effects from the drought. Early fall orders range from 20 to 40 per cent more than last year. On the basis of the 15 to 20 per cent gains for the first half year, total wholesale volume for 1936 has been estimated at $620,000,000. This would mean a gain of 25 per cent over the $495,000,000 estimated for 1935 and a 37.8 per cent increase over the 1934 volume of $394,180,000.

"Volume thus far this year," states the survey, "has represented a wider unit distribution, as prices have been firm, but steady, excepting a few minor increases. While some wholesalers have received double the orders of last year for builders' hardware, volume was not more than 25 per cent of the comparative 1929 total. Buying in rural areas has broadened steadily, with the Resettlement Administration contributing to the improved showing."

Keeshin Motor-Rail Scheme Postponed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today continued until Dec. 5 an order which, in effect, restrains Keeshin Motor Express of Chicago and the Chicago Great Western Railway from establishing joint rates for motor-rail transportation between the East and points in the Midwest.

Originally, the commission ordered establishment of the new rates postponed until Sept. 6 in order that it might investigate their effect on public interest. The commission said today the additional period until Dec. 5 would be necessary to complete the investigation.

Under the proposed rates, Keeshin trucks would carry shipments from origin points to stations on the Chicago Great Western. The trucks then would be loaded on flat cars, transported to points near their final destination, and then would take the highway again to deliver goods to the doors of consignees.

Power Output Rises In August 15 Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Electric power production continued to expand contra-seasonally during the week ended Aug. 15.

The Associated Press index of production, with 1929-30 taken as 100, rose for the week to 115.2 from 114.2 the previous week and 102.2 a year ago. The index is adjusted for seasonal and long-term trend.

The range for recent years follows:

	1936	1935	1934	1933
High	115.7	105.5	97.4	91.9
Low	102.0	94.1	91.9	80.2

Actual output, as reported by Edison Electric Institute, amounted to 2,093,928,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of .7 of 1 per cent over the 2,079,149,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and an increase of 14.3 per cent over the 1,832,695,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year.

All major geographical centers reported gains over a year ago.

U. S. Revenue Has Rise of $41,000,000 In First 6 Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Increased income tax collections and reduced net expenditures due to repayments made to government lending agencies, made possible the showing by the United States Treasury of substantially lower federal outgo from July 1 to Aug. 15, while receipts of funds were somewhat larger, compared with the like period of 1935.

Total receipts from July 1 to Aug. 15 amounted to $516,758,897, compared with $475,403,134 in the similar period the year before.

Total net expenditures were $737,734,171, compared with $1,061,338,549. In the expenditure column were shown credits of $276,166,765, representing repayments to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of $4,129,652, the Commodity Credit Corporation of $67,125,743, the Farm Credit Administration of $4,537,550, the Export-Import Bank of Washington of $464,765 and the RFC of $199,909,055.

The report showed also that appropriations for recovery and relief purposes since the depression began have been $19,148,866,377, of which $5,829,747,512 remained unexpended on Aug. 15.

Railroads Pay Back

Repayments of $22,536,269 were made last year on account of railroad loans. The agencies that showed credits this year had expenditures last year of $306,789,196, while this year the railroad loans amounted to $785,170. The result was a net difference of $561,094,762.

The gross expenditure for relief and recovery, which included the net figure and the repayments and collections of the revolving funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation and other agencies, amounted to $577,095,559, against $766,313,131 last year.

Adjusted Service Bonds, cashed by veterans through Aug. 15, reached $1,176,496,050; through June 15, $724,235,500, and since the first of the fiscal year, June 30, $472,260,550.

The normal or so-called general expenditures of the government for the month and a half amounted to $538,001,448, compared with $522,713,634 in the same time in 1935. Net recovery and relief expenditures were $199,732,722, against $538,624,915, the figure being lower than the gross because of loan repayments.

Internal Revenues Help

In the receipt column miscellaneous internal revenue was the largest item, with $389,249,207, compared with $320,963,801 a year earlier.

Income tax payments amounted to $49,928,083, compared with $32,418,915, while customs receipts were $48,543,578, compared with $47,496,590. For the first half of August customs receipts were $16,963,126, against $17,785,197 in the same time last year.

On Aug. 15 the Government had a deficit of $220,975,273, compared with $585,935,415 a year earlier, while the public debt was $33,413,545,508, against $29,011,655,003 at the comparable time in 1935.

In the July 1-Aug. 15 period the Treasury issued $532,399,332 in new securities, compared with $1,698,518,381 the year before, while retirements were $897,897,317, compared with $1,387,755,992.

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Cultural League Of Nations Plan Of Kyoto Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — The Nippon Cultural Federation has taken the initiative in proposing to hold an international conference of scholars and leaders of thought at Kyoto in 1940 for the purpose of discussing the formation of a Cultural League of Nations, according to a statement recently made by its president, Gako Matsumoto.

The federation, which is an entirely separate body from the state-supported Society for International Cultural Relations, has set for itself a similar task—making foreigners familiar with Japanese culture. It holds lectures on tea ceremony, flower arrangement and similar subjects. One of its leading figures is Prof. Chikao Fujisawa, an ardent advocate of the theory that Japan possesses a unique institution in the form of a benevolent patriarchal monarchy.

In discussing the plans for the Kyoto gathering, which will coincide with the nation-wide celebrations of the 2600th anniversary of the legendary date of the founding of the Japanese Empire, Mr. Matsumoto declared that each nation has its own culture, which it naturally tries to foster. But, as "land and man are one" (a favored slogan of the Nippon Cultural Federation) every nation and its people should learn to understand the cultural traits and achievements of the others as the basic means of human understanding.

"It is on the basis of that philosophy," declared Mr. Matsumoto, "that the Cultural League of Nations is being proposed, to foster, among nations and peoples, the spirit of oneness and the idea that they are all members of one dynamic whole. The political League of Nations has failed in its purpose because its members are not animated by a common consciousness that they are the organic parts of the same world family. The Cultural League of Nations proposes to further that consciousness."

Japanese Pressure Hits Chinese Center Of Mass Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING — Dr. James Yen's world-famous mass education project at Tinghsien, 80 miles southwest of here, may be removed to central China if Japanese pressure renders operation at its present site impossible, it is announced.

American educated, Dr. Yen has already assisted in starting a new project at Hengshan, Honan Province, where the Tinghsien staff of experts may transfer if Japanese militarists interfere with the workings of the Tinghsien institute, which occupies an entire county in central Hopei.

Hengshan, on the new Canton-Hankow Railway, should provide essentially the same conditions for social and rural reconstruction as Tinghsien, it is claimed. These conditions are a large, impoverished, illiterate population, backward in farming technique, but willing to learn.

Dr. Yen, by educating illiterate farmers and villagers with his simple-language vocabularly of 1000 characters, is then able to instruct them in modern agricultural methods, personal hygiene, and community service.

Nondelivery Grain Strike Looms in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—A provincial nondelivery strike on all grains will be instituted by the United Farmers of Canada if the Federal Government discontinues the Wheat Board, federal grain marketing agency, and the fixed price for wheat, it was decided at a recent convention of the Saskatchewan section of the United Farmers of Canada.

It was also decided to petition the Federal Government to set the fixed price for wheat at $1.12 per bushel, which would give farmers a fair standard of living, an official announcement read.

Passenger Stops Train; Fined?—No, Free Ride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—For releasing the emergency brake and avoiding a railway accident, Mr. Gruber of Brunn, Czechoslovakia, has been given a free trip to any place in Austria from the Czechoslovakian boundary and back by the Austrian Railroads.

When, due to a broken axle, one of the coaches of a train running into Vienna derailed, shaking up the passengers and causing a panic, Mr. Gruber retained his presence of mind and stopped the train.

He was asked for his name and address and was sent the reward.

Idle English Miners Attend Summer School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Occupational centers and mutual service clubs in the Midlands area of England are holding residential summer schools.

The first of these was held recently at Hartington Hall, a large youth hostel in Derbyshire. It lasted three days and was attended by 70 men—most of them unemployed miners—from the Kidsgrove area of Staffordshire. Oxford tutors took charge of the classes.

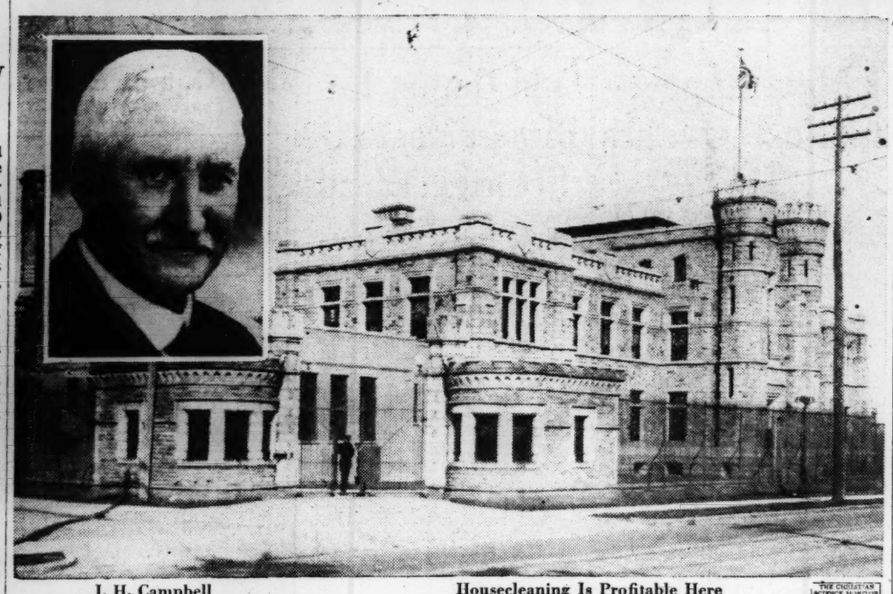
Saskatchewan Names Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—As yet unnamed lakes in northern Saskatchewan will be named after four Saskatchewan men who won the Victoria Cross, officials of the Provincial Government have decided. The men who are to be honored are R. L. Zengle, Henry Mullins, the late Hugh Cairns and the late R. G. Combe. The lakes in each instance will bear the surname of the winner of the highest award in the British Empire.

Canadian Mint Will Reclaim Gold From Air

In meantime it expects to find waste of many years by cleaning walls and ceiling of old smelting room.



J. H. Campbell
Master of the Mint

Housecleaning Is Profitable Here
The Canadian Royal Mint at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Housecleaning may mean dust and dirt to most people, but it means gold running to thousands of dollars for the Royal Canadian Mint here.

When the smelting furnaces at the mint are moved to the new wing, officials of the institution where all Canada's coinage is made, and all gold handled, will thoroughly clean the rooms being vacated. According to J. C. Campbell, master of the mint, it is expected that a very large amount of gold will be recovered in the cleaning process of the floors, walls and ceilings.

This reclaimed gold consists of tiny particles which have been carried off by smoke and gases from the huge smelting furnaces and which eventually come to rest on the walls and floors of the rooms.

It is to eliminate this wastage or loss that a huge precipitator is being installed in the new wing of the mint. This machine absorbs the smoke and gas given off by the smelting furnaces and automatically recovers the precious particles of gold from the air before it passes out.

False Addresses Given WPA By Workers, Survey Reveals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Theaters, vacant lots, commercial buildings and even the New York Public Library were listed by relief employees as their residence addresses, according to a report on absentee workers before officials of the Works Progress Administration here today.

The survey showed that 569 persons among 2084 against whom irregularities were reported were not living at the addresses they gave the relief administration and 452 others were not at home when the surveyors called. At that time there were 244,000 persons on the New York City WPA rolls.

Timekeeping Reforms

Leading to reforms in the timekeeping and checking divisions of the Works Progress Administration, the survey covered conditions as they existed last April. Portions of it became public, and Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress administrator here, decided to release the complete text.

The investigation was carried on chiefly to learn the welfare needs of relief employees, Colonal Somervell stressed. No employee of the Works Progress Administration received wages while absent from his job for any reason, he added.

Purpose of Survey

Colonel Somervell emphasized that the survey was started in order to see if there were any urgent needs in the families of workers absent from their jobs more than three days. Thus, he indicated, it was undertaken primarily in connection with relief work, although by its very nature it was designed to show conditions in the families of persons on the WPA rolls.

Persons showing shiftlessness and unwillingness to work were among the first to be dropped when orders came from Washington to release 40,000 employees from WPA pay rolls here, Colonel Somervell said.

Hopes to Find "Weaselers"

"If there is anything wrong in this organization, I am delighted to hear about it," he added. "I think this is swell publicity, and the more weaselers we can discover the better pleased I'll be."

Emphasizing his determination to end loafing on WPA projects, Colonel Somervell stressed that supervisors and foremen would be held strictly accountable for performance on their jobs.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Republican eastern campaign manager, commenting on the report, characterized it as showing "maladministration and inefficiency" in the Public Works Administration, that "everybody has known now for months."

Opportunity for Saving

"It indicates that there would be a vast saving if we had a genuine nonpartisan administration," he declared.

"Politics should never have been allowed to enter into this distressing problem, and it is quite a find to see this belated effort to clear up the situation."

James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, when asked if he had anything to say about the report of the survey, replied that he knew nothing about conditions in the WPA, adding: "This is one thing they cannot hang on the Democratic Party. We have nothing to do with it."

Richman Tunes Plane For Atlantic Flight

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—Two men of different ways of life—the skyways and Broadway—worked over an airplane at Floyd Bennett Field today, preparing it for a round trip to London.

They are Dick Merrill, the quiet veteran of 2,500,000 miles of airmail flying, and Harry Richman, theater and night club songster.

The plane is Mr. Richman's $100,000 monoplane. They flew from Albuquerque, N. M., yesterday, with a non-stop jump from Kansas City in 5½ hours—which even Mr. Merrill thought was "pretty good."

"We hope to start out for London Saturday morning," said Mr. Richman. "We have to get Department of Commerce permission first, of course, and a decent weather report, but the ship's all set. Just this bit of checking over to do."

Victoria Orders Single Road Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Government here has finally moved to transform the welter of conflicting traffic laws in the Melbourne metropolitan area into enforced uniformity in an effort to reduce the number of accidents.

Road users are being instructed in a new traffic code to apply to the 28 metropolitan municipalities. Later it will be extended to cover the whole of Victoria. This is the first large-scale attempt here to control traffic over a large area under one set of rules.

Before the introduction of the new code motorists traveling through the municipalities were at a loss to know what rules they should obey because they varied from one municipality to the next.

In future, motorists must stop before they enter any road carrying tram lines. It is compulsory for cars to slow down at every other intersection, and to stop behind stationary trams. Vehicles approaching from right have the right of way.

Former Boy Hero Ousted by Drought

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 19 (AP)—Bryan Untiedt, who five years ago was a national hero and a White House guest of President Hoover, blamed the drought today for unemployment which has brought him here in search of a job.

As a slight lad of 13, Mr. Untiedt aided in the rescue in March, 1931, of 15 schoolmates in a blizzard-bound bus near Towner, Colo.

The bus driver passed on while seeking help in the blinding snowstorm. When rescuers arrived, they found the frozen bodies of five children in the bus.

The drought spoiled most of the crops on the Untiedt farm so his father doesn't need his son's help.

Mussolini Prize Winners Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—In the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and an assembly of the Royal Italian Academy in the Campidoglio here, the Mussolini prizes for the present year were assigned recently to four well-known Italians who have rendered conspicuous services in learning or the arts.

The prize for science was awarded to Dr. Giulio Chiarugi whose researches in embryology and like subjects have won him fame among foreign as well as Italian scholars. Another prize went to the historian Ettorne Pais, who through half a century has made valuable contributions to the knowledge and understanding of the ancient history of Rome.

In the arts, the prize for painting was awarded to the painter Pietro Gaudenzi, who has contributed to the greatest national exhibitions and is now director of the Naples Academy, and that for literature to Emilio Cecchi, a writer well known for his works on English and American literature.

Tourist Trade Gains In Northern Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—Holiday visitors are coming to Ulster in increasing numbers from England and Scotland. This summer extra ships have had to be placed on all the cross-channel services to Belfast and other Northern Ireland ports.

The unsettled state of many European countries is seen as one cause of British holiday makers preferring Ireland. Moreover thousands of American visitors now feel they have not seen Europe unless they have included Ulster in their itinerary.

Canada Officially Denies Fodder-Smuggling Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Reports of smuggling of fodder across the international line to the Unitd States were denied by Government and Royal Canadian Mounted Police officials after a survey which followed newspaper reports in newspapers in Canada and the United States.

Government officials said there was no fodder in commercial quantities for miles on the Canadian side of the border and wherever there was fodder, there were more buyers than sellers.

72-Inch Telescope Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—Final arrangements are now being made for the erection of a 72-inch reflecting telescope at the Radcliffe Observatory here. This instrument which is to cost £100,000 and will be the fourth largest in the empire, is chiefly intended for the study of the theory of the expansion of the universe.

Navy Opens Bids For Destroyers And Submarines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Bids for the construction of six new destroyers and three submarines, to be built in private shipyards, were opened today by the Navy Department.

Opening of the bids marked the first step in launching the navy's building program for the 1937 fiscal year. Six other destroyers and three additional submarines are to be built in navy yards.

The first bid opened was that of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation of Quincy, Mass., to build one or two destroyers at its Fore River plant.

The corporation bid $4,990,000 for one destroyer, to be completed within 30 months, and $4,510,000 for each of two destroyers, the first to be completed within 30 months and the second within 32 months.

Allowing for Adjustments

Alternate bids, providing for adjustments in the contract price to meet changes in the cost of labor and materials during construction, also were made. The Bethlehem Corporation bid $4,700,000 for one destroyer under these conditions and $4,250,000 for each of two, time of completion remaining the same.

Other destroyer bids, in order of opening were:

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Vt., $5,175,000 for one, 30 months for construction; $4,650,000 for two, 30 months and 32 months. Alternate $4,725,000 for one, $4,250,000 for two.

Figures Rise and Fall

Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J., $6,380,000 and 30 months for one; $5,255,000 for two, 30 and 32 months. Alternate $5,480,000 for one and $4,507,000 for two.

United Shipyards, Inc., New York City, $5,843,000 and 30 months for one; $5,249,000, 30 and 32 months for two. Alternate $5,410,000 for one and $4,860,000 for two.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, San Francisco, $5,515,000 and 30 months for one; $4,880,000, 30 and 32 months, for two. Alternate $5,200,000 for one, $4,600,000 for two.

Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, $5,850,827 and 30 months for one; $4,822,800, 30 and 32 months, for two. Alternate, $5,572,217 for one and $4,593,150 for two.

Submarines

The only bid submitted for construction of three submarines was that of the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn. It bid $2,907,700 for each of three, to be completed in 29, 31, and 33 months, respectively.

For one only, it bid $3,817,000 to be built in 29 months; for two, $3,183,700 each, to be constructed in 29 and 31 months, respectively.

Its alternate bids were: $3,647,000 for one, $3,037,000 for two, $2,777,000 for three.

Navajos Seeking 2,000,000 Acres

GALLUP, N. M., Aug. 19 (AP)—Two promises—one kept and the other unfulfilled for 50 years—took their place last night in the record of a Senate subcommittee's investigation of a plan to add 2,000,000 acres to the domain of the Navajo Indians.

Jake Morgan, Indian missionary, told the story of the Indian promise kept and the white man's promise apparently forgotten as the subcommittee moved ahead with its study of a Navajo boundary extension bill before Congress.

The promise that was kept was an agreement made by the Navajos—when they were exiled in 1883 by Kit Carson and held at Bosque Redondo near Fort Sumner, N. M.—never again to make war on the white men.

The one that was not kept was the promise by the fort commander of the return of the legendary eastern domain of the Navajos, part of which is now contained in the 11 additional districts sought by the Indian Bureau.

North China and Tokyo Linked by Direct Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Direct radio communication between Peiping and Tokyo is now in operation through a special new service.

Messages in the Japanese language are now transmitted from both Peiping and Tientsin, and special windows with Japanese-trained clerks have been installed in North China telegraph offices to serve the growing number of Japanese customers.

British Allotments Found Holding Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The Staffordshire Federation of Allotment Holders now has 8000 members and nearly 1000 of these, representing 96 associations, attended the federation's recent annual convention held under the chairmanship of the Earl of Harrowby.

Lord Harrowby said how glad he was that the great improvement in trade had not reduced the number of allotment holders. It had been rather expected that when the younger allotment holders who were unemployed secured work again they would give up their allotments, but this had not been so.

He urged, however, that more should be done for the older men who had fallen out of work and were unlikely to be absorbed into industry. Much was being done for the young, and playing fields did an enormous amount of good, but why not playing fields for the older men who had fallen on bad times?

Sunspots Forecast Next Big Drought In Dust Bowl for 1980

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — The next severe drought in the American dust-bowl area won't come till 1980, according to the 46-year sun spot weather cycle theory of Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who sees the hypothesis strikingly confirmed by recent events.

At the same time, if Dr. Abbot's theory is fulfilled, the peak of the drought has not yet occurred. If the cycle continues true to form, according to a press release issued this afternoon by the Smithsonian, "The low point should be reached some time between 1938-1940, followed by a rapid upswing."

The cycle hypothesis however, declares Dr. Abbot, gives no support to pessimists who forecast that the great drought area will be converted into a permanent desert.

"There is every reason to believe that history will repeat itself," it is declared, "and that the depths of the present drought will be succeeded, at the most a few years hence, by peaks of precipitation."

Heat Grips Midwest As Corn Prices Top Quotations on Wheat

CHICAGO, Aug 19 (AP)—Corn belt farmers sweltered in a new heat wave today, with one eye on the booming grain market and the other on the soaring mercury.

Generally fair weather was the prospect today and tomorrow with a possible recession from the 100-degree heat which prevailed yesterday in Iowa, the center of the corn belt, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and central Illinois.

September corn futures, opening fractionally below September wheat yesterday, surged up 4 cents to $1.16 at the close, 2 cents higher than wheat. It was the first time since 1930 that corn quotations topped those for wheat, and the price, matching the peak of 1928, had not been exceeded since the $1.19⅞ mark was reached in June, 1925.

At Washington the Agriculture Department drought committee designated 15 counties in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska as emergency drought territory, bringing the total to 992 counties in 22 states. The Works Progress Administration said 88,878 farmers were at work and 10,527 had been certified for jobs in 13 western and midwestern drought states.

Dubuque, Iowa, reported a temperature of 106 degrees, an all-time high. The mercury rose to 109 at Emporia, Kan., and 109 at Topeka. Springfield, Ill., reported a top of 106, Omaha 110, Des Moines, Iowa, 108, St. Louis 106, and Dodge City Neb., 102.

Light showers failed to balk the sun in northern Illinois, Iowa, and parts of Oklahoma.

Trains Used to Catch Insects for Habit Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HULL, Eng.—Dissemination of insect pests across the countryside by the wind is being investigated here by Mr. A. C. Hardy, professor of zoology at the University College.

An "insect pest recorder" consisting of a galvanized cylinder two feet long and one foot in diameter is fixed to a freight train. The end of the cylinder facing the direction in which the train is traveling contains a muslin net and a glass tube which effectively trap insect organisms drawn there by the rush of air.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WE HAVE been authorized by a prominent Southern newspaper publisher to receive applications for the position of NEWSPAPER COMPOSING ROOM FOREMAN. Applicant should be between 37-50 years of age, possess a proven background of experience as a foreman in daily newspaper plants in cities of 25,000 to 80,000 population; knowledge of labor conditions in the South will be essential; salary to start, approximately $3000 per annum. Applicant must be sober, industrious, dependable, and a capable executive who knows good printing, and the methods required to produce it. Reply by AIR MAIL giving complete record of your experience. Applicant must be willing to pay usual service fee provided he is engaged. Address: R. A. Fryer, Pres.
FRYER BUSINESS SERVICE
7016 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—A Stradivarius violin, made by Antonio Stradivarius in 1721. If interested address: STRADAVARIUS, 20 Lexington Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE

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Realtors
ASK FOR H G BADGER
3435 Wilshire Blvd Beverly Hills, Calif
WO 61128 CR 4121

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE
City Property Orchards and Farms
S. T. MASON
154 South 2nd Street San Jose

LET US help you select your new home in Los Angeles; 11 years in the city; exclusive listings; all prices.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Los Angeles, Calif.

FLORIDA lake-front home, 75 feet of sand beach, city facilities, kitchen equipment all electric; $4500, complete and unencumbered; we invite correspondence. NOBLE SMITH, Realtor, 712 N. Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 486 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge MISS BLANCHE CARTER Tel. 1913-J

SALESMEN WANTED

MAKE MONEY with Personal Christmas Cards; outstanding designs in wonderful brilliancy of color; sixty now before your friends buy elsewhere; our 17th year; limited supply of books now ready; liberal commission; to save delay, please state Christmas Card or other selling experience in first letter. ART POINT STUDIOS, Dept. T, Sebastopol, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA MONEY EASILY EARNED
Your spare time can bring you splendid extra income with Hertel Personal Christmas Cards. Take orders from friends and others. No experience needed. Elaborate sample book (furnished Free) shows big selection of charming designs. Generous commission paid weekly. Extra profits from $1.00 Box Assortments. Write today for details and samples. John A. Hertel Co., 205 W. Adams Dept. 818-C Chicago, Ill.

MARY MOORE custom made frocks for girls are being sold successfully by many women. You can sell them, too. Models loaned. Com. Address, Davenport, Iowa.

SALESLADY—Who has sold direct to select clientele or lady who has social or club connections. America's first and finest Made-to-measure Knitwear, 25th season. Popular prices, $19.50 to $35.00. Exclusive styles. Nearly 100 material color samples for selections. Full time. State qualifications. Liberal Comm. Ramsay Sportswear, 1331 East 47th St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position as companion to woman living in New York City; references exchanged. Write H-125, 210 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUE bookcase, a very rare antique; foreign, gothic, 17th Century design; mahogany and rosewood; size 10½ ft. high by 10 ft. long; now in Masonic Temple, Pensacola, Fla. Photo and description on request. W. S. GARFIELD, 116 W. Madison St., Tallahassee, Fla.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 12 W. 68th—One room, $35-$50; refined business people; conscientious management.

APARTMENTS TO LET

The SHERATON
On the Charles
The modern facilities of the Sheraton and its delightful location make it one of Boston's preferred addresses.
91 BAY STATE ROAD, BOSTON

8 Rooms and 3 Baths
ALL ON ONE FLOOR
OVERLOOKING JAMAICA POND
Spacious Luxury
Master chamber, two guest chambers, beamed dining-room, breakfast nook, fireplaces, solarium and servants' quarters. Priced to include heat, 2-car garage and ground service.
For Appointment—
Mr. Phillips, Ken. 3030
BOSTON

BALTIMORE, MD.—A desirable furnished apartment, second floor, also garage, at 3109 North Calvert St. Rhone Univ. 4005.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—3 rooms and bath; real kitchen; private home; couple, 2 gentlemen or women; unfurnished. Esplanade 7-7741, 2109 Avenue "J".

MILTON, MASS., near terminal—5 rooms, reception hall, sun parlor, screened porch, 2 fireplaces, electric refrigeration; or upper suite of 7 rooms, last tenant 11 years. Tel. BLU. 0630

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Two rooms and bath, one room and bath; homelike, modern, all conveniences. 1707 Mt. Vernon St. Poplar 5461.

QUINCY, MASS.—Heated apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, garage, and porch; conveniently located; adults; references required. GRA. 0523-M.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET
(Continued)

The Myles Standish

15 Special Services

at your call . . . maid, valet, commissary, restaurant, laundry, etc. Use as many as you need.

And remember—each Myles Standish apartment is equipped with a real kitchen for economical living.

BAY STATE ROAD AT BEACON STREET
Convenient to Everything
Nordblom Management Com. 4500

QUINCY, MASS.—4 rooms, thermostat controlled heat, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration and stove, rubber tiled floors. GRA. 0688.

SIX-ROOM heated apartment for rent; with or without garage. Center Newton 0861—(Mass.).

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CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY TIME HOUSE
In the Catskill Mountains, supervised swimming pool; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; small group; $10 weekly. Write MRS. SINCLAIR, Star Route, Box 807, Wurtsboro Hills, Wurtsboro, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD

Make THE HOMESTEAD your HOME and enjoy its freedom and peace. Residence rates. Mable Hopkinson, Manager, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm away from traffic; good swimming, fine food, inner spring mattresses; open Sept.; rates $16 to $20; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Tel. Mt. Pocono 36R11.

WHITE HORSE VILLA
Beautiful Location in the White Mountains
A comfortable, home-like place for a visit in the fall. Glorious foliage and pine woods. Mountain climbing, bathing, golf, tennis, excellent saddle horses and instructor. Fresh farm products. Address:
MRS. P. F. SMITH, North Conway, N. H.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC. 387 Washington St., Boston LIB 0431 Room 802

DOGS FOR SALE

DOBERMAN PINSCHER pups of quality with high intelligence, friendly dispositions and 8 generation pedigrees; reasonable. Newton North 7787 (Mass.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE

MARSHFIELD, MASS.
Farm house for sale with two cleared acres of farmland; six rooms, big barn, sturdy and in good repair; attractive location; two miles from Humarock Beach; $3000.
HAROLD C. LEWIS
South River Street

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL ELECTRIC refrigerator, model S-62, price $110; on view Friday and Saturday 145 Winthrop Rd., Suite 3, Brookline, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Small, furnished, year-round bungalow. Screened porch overlooking Severn River. Electricity, gas. Julian Brewer & Son.

NEW Cape Cod cottage on bluff overlooking beautiful beach, 4 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces, all modern conveniences, outside shower, garage, available Aug. 22; rental $200 for Sept., or $.50 for balance of season; near Sea Pines School and Camp. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Owner moving to Texas, will rent or sell immediately, beautiful 8-room house, center hall type; hot water heat. Write (C. C. R.), 2727 Glenmore Ave., South Hills. Telephone Lehigh 4190.

FURNITURE

BRAND new burl walnut bedroom suite, bed, dresser, mirror, night table, innerspring mattress, upholstered spring; $150, cost $600. Tel. COM. 4458, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Please write Box X-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED housekeeper. Daily except Sunday. Elderly couple. Vicinity Art Museum. $5.00 week. Box E-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drive. Write Box M-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Cambridge, Mass.

In a most desirable neighborhood, near the Longfellow estate, house of 14 rooms, 5 baths, 2-car garage; fine lawn, shrubbery and shade trees; about one-half acre.

Douglass & Hunneman
1400 Massachusetts Avenue
CAMBRIDGE
Tel. Kirkland 8676

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Modern house, 4 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch, 2-car garage, large screened porch; near water, school and station; $60. F. P. JONES, Greenlawn, L. I., N. Y. Phone Northport 415-M.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

Multigraphing & Mimeographing

MULTIGRAPHING AND MIMEOGRAPHING
Prompt, careful attention to mail orders
ACCURATE REPORTING CO., Julius Goerdeler
391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 36 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

SUNDAL GUEST HOUSE
WEST LEBANON, MAINE
A delightful home in the country for discriminating guests. Modern appointments, delicious food and a friendly, restful atmosphere. Located in a charming New England village. Only 85 miles from Boston (near Rochester, N. H.). Open All Year. Write for booklet.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage; refined, restful; excellent food, beds; own garden; est. 30 years; transient, permanent. Box 294.

PERSONAL SERVICE

EXPERT driver will teach or drive for you; also secretary; boating, swimming, golf, tennis, cycling, riding, etc.; hour, day or week; references. MR. RING, HIG. 7672 (Jamaica Plain, Mass.).

PIANO TUNING

WILLIAM C. KING
Piano Tuning—Repairing—Factory Expert
Dependable Service and Advice
16 Dell Ave., Hyde Park, Mass. Tel. H. P. 2024

PRINTING

Printing—Church business, practitioners, personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pitz Co. 13 E 16 St. N Y C Alg 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
50 Langley Road, Newton Centre
Cen. New 5255

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOR SALE—Old English style house; 7 rooms, bath. Street frontage, 125 ft. backed by Bronx River Parkway. Battle Hill Park, White Plains, N. Y. For particulars address P. O. Box 6, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR QUICK SALE, sacrifice, 8-room home, garage, oil heat, restricted residential section. THURSTON, 31 Lovell Rd., Watertown, Mass.

NEWTONVILLE—7 rooms, sun porch, bath, lavatories, oil heat; corner lot, shaded lawns; convenient to Christian Science church, schools; reasonable for immediate sale. Box 26, Newtonville, Mass.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. PARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—A real home, 10 sunny rooms, all modern improvements; automatic steam heat; 11,000 ft of land; barn space for 3 cars, stone; best location; near Christian Science church; leaving state, must sell. D-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFRIGERATORS FOR SALE

RECONDITIONED REFRIGERATORS—Crosley, $59; General Electric, $69; Frigidaire, $49; Kelvinator, $39; Electrolux, $69; others, $29; year guar. PILGRIM 43-47 39th Place, L. I. City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17-21 Winchester St.—Quiet home and attractive guest house; excellent meals; convenient to service. ASP. 1780.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant, warm room with board, in good location; reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred. BEAcon 5728.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., 4th floor—Elev. service; comfortable front and single rooms, private bath, running water; 2 baths; light housekeeping room; breakfast if desired.

BOSTON—THE WHITE SWAN—a stopping place where you will want to stay, near The Mother Church; $1.00 per person. 55 Hemenway, Com. 0784.

BOSTON, 32 Clearway St.—Pleasant, comfortable, sunny room, with twin beds; Reasonable; near The Mother Church; permanent or transients. COM. 0925.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable, quiet room, running water; 2 permanent people; opposite The Mother Church. COM. 7573. WARREN.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN. 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 137 Bay State Road—Water side; cool single and double room; one with lavatory; transient, permanent. Circle 7788.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable attractive rooms near The Mother Church, The Colbys. Cir. 6407.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 32 Center St.—Attractive first floor room, running water; also alcove bedroom and small room; meals optional; excellent location; rates reasonable. LON. 0057.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn, opposite Beaconsfield Hotel, 1754 Beacon St.—Choice rooms, homelike atmosphere; meals optional. Tel. Long. 8737.

BROOKLINE — Single and double rooms, piazza, lawn, trees; convenient to library and schools; bus and train service

WE MUST adapt ourselves to our situation, complain of it as little as possible, and take advantage of all the benefits it can offer.—SENECA.

Daily Features

OUR acts, admired when others speak of them, are scorned as soon as we speak of them ourselves.—PLINY THE YOUNGER.

Spray Falls

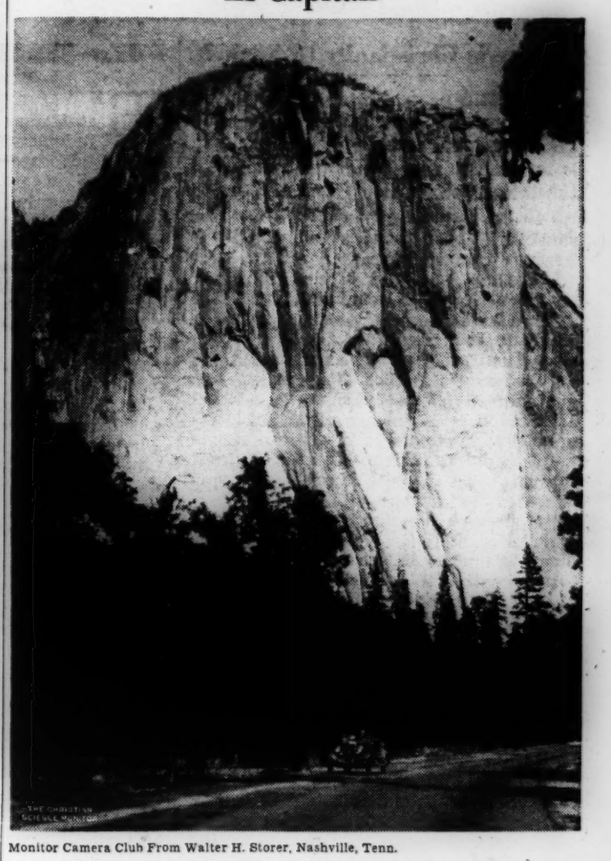
Monitor Camera Club From J. M. Mathews Jr., Seattle

A Waterfall at Spray Park, Mount Rainier, Washington

Mr. Bison Gives the Animal Town Aviators Something to Think About

Mr. Silvertip, However, Wouldn't Let Mr. Bison Buffalo Them

El Capitan



Monitor Camera Club From Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

A Picturesque Landmark in Yosemite Park, California

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AN OAKLAND, California, reader has the following comment to make:

UMSJB YBTGQC APWNRGA ZCEGLLCPQ RM QCYPAF MSR RFCGP MJB AMNGCQ MD RFC *KMLGRMP UFGAF AMLRYGL EPYKQ, YQ YJMLE UGRF QMKC MD RFCK YPC NPGLRCB TYJS-YZJC FGLRQ YLB GLQRPSA-RGMLQ.

2. Letter Changing

THE "Motoraids" now appearing as a regular feature on this page evidently suggested to a Kansas City, Kansas, reader the possibility of changing SPEED to WRECK. It can be done in 12 moves, by changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time. Can anyone get there sooner?

3. Letter Division

A LETTER from a New Canaan, Conn., reader brings the following problem. The letters in their proper order spell a 10-letter word, and are represented by the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving the puzzle mathematically:

TEN) OICAL (EI
OHIL

EPAL
NEIC

TPH

4. Transpositions

A BRONXVILLE, N. Y., reader submits this little verse, the missing words being made up in each case from the same four letters:

In garden .... the flowers grew
Their .... all drenched with morning dew,
The old gray .... in leaves was dressed,
'Twas just the place to .... and rest

5. Rebus

A PHILADELPHIA member of the National Puzzlers' League originated the following rebus, which represents an 8-letter word. The lines below give a clue.

h

This letter shows an inclination
To belittle itself on this occasion.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Emphasis on italics in the Bible? (Mrs. L. McK. M.)—The correspondent writes:

It has always been my understanding that words in *italics* in the Bible are interpolations. I recently heard a reader over the radio who emphasized several verbs which appeared in italics. I have also been under the impression that verbs should rarely be emphasized.

Italicized words in the Bible are not so printed for the purpose of indicating points to be emphasized; they are merely words which have no counterparts in the original manuscripts, but which have been inserted by translators in their effort to clarify the sense.

Except in the rarest of cases, only verbs expressing action should be stressed; and, even with this group, the reader must carefully weigh the nouns in the context before making a verb the central word. The following extract from "The Speech Arts," by Alice Evelyn Craig, an almost indispensable book for readers, may be helpful to many who are puzzled about correct emphasis:

With reading as with speaking, the process of emphasizing and suoordinating is primarily mental. Therefore, no set rules can be given in regard to the placing of proper emphasis or of making proper subordination. However, it is generally agreed that the emphasis for the most part should be placed upon the nouns, for nouns form the basis of most ideas. Verbs may be stressed if action is desired. Adjectives and adverbs should receive their share of stress, but never should they be overemphasized. Examples of false emphasis are:

We came across the most *beautiful* flowers.
The *cutest* Angora kitten ran across our path.

Such overemphasis long continued is most fittingly described by the colloquial expression *gushing*, an effect that becomes an affectation and cheapens the art of reading as it does the art of conversation. Generally speaking, the right effect is produced when the meaning of the noun is brought out with additive or accumulated significance; that is, when the noun is pronounced with the meanings of its various modifiers incorporated with its meaning.

If you find difficulty in giving the natural emphasis, ask yourself one of the following questions according to the context: *Who? Where? Why? When? What? Which?*, and your answer, if true, will be given the right emphasis.

An audience should be aware that you are bringing out the right word according to the idea, but never should they be conscious of any stress. In conversation your emphasis is the result of your thinking; so it must be in reading—only you must *think*, if you wish to read with the naturalness of one conversing.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Seashore Delivery

A MAN living in a city about 30 miles from a large seashore resort, and going back and forth daily with a car, advertised that he would deliver any packages to the resort or to any places along the way. Because of his courtesy and accommodating manner, people soon arranged with him to do their errands; and before long he had built up a seashore delivery service which was paying him more than his regular work, and soon necessitated his purchasing a small delivery truck and giving up the regular employment.

This service was especially popular in summer, as he did much business with stores and shops in the city which had seashore customers. Hotels at the resort were his patrons, as well as the guests. He delivered everything and anything, as he advertised, "from a needle to an anchor." His business increased, and he had to have help, as well as another truck. From a small beginning of being but an errand boy, he has built up a well-paying business. —D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Breakfast and a Bison

Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—7

MR. SILVERTIP awoke with a start. It took him a few moments to straighten out the events of the previous evening. It seemed like a dream to him. But when he looked toward the other bunk he realized that it was no dream, for there were his little Animal Town visitors all sleeping soundly. He dressed quietly, and then started up the fire, which soon began to crackle and snap. Mr. Silvertip looked around for the frying pan, which he had not used since he had gone to sleep in the late fall. When Mr. Silvertip had found the pan, he was almost overcome with the thought of all these animal visitors, for he had nothing for them to eat, and he knew they would be hungry when they awoke. As for himself, he did not care, for, after awakening from his winter's sleep, he usually ate very little for a few days.

As Mr. Silvertip stood holding the old battered frying pan, Reddy Fox awoke and saw him standing there. Reddy called out, "Good morning, Mr. Silvertip. We won't allow you to use any of your stores to feed us animals. I'll get right up and bring in something from our plane." Mr. Bear started to say something, but Reddy said, "No, we wouldn't think of eating up your food; it means a lot of hard work for you to bring supplies way up here."

Mr. Silvertip was chuckling to himself. "My! My! Reddy Fox, you are a very thoughtful young animal. If you feel that way about it, I suppose I'll have to give in, but it seems hardly right."

Reddy went out to the plane and brought in enough for a fine meal. Mr. Silvertip took what Reddy handed to him and started to prepare breakfast, chuckling all the while. "My!" he said to himself, "that was a close call. They don't know I hadn't anything to eat, and I didn't have to apologize for not having any. My lucky day, I call it!"

All the animal aviators were now up and wide awake. They stood in front of the cave looking out at the wonderful mountain view of sparkling snow in the early morning light.

"Come and get it!" shouted Mr. Silvertip. And how the animals rushed into the cave and started to make the food disappear!

"This is *some* breakfast, Mr. Bear," said Buster Bear. "It surely is," chorused Reddy Fox, Bunny Rabbit, Racky Coon and Reddy Squirrel.

Mr. Silvertip was much pleased with this praise. "Now, youngsters, just as soon as we finish breakfast, I'll start down the mountain and meet you in that grove of trees where you planned to camp last night."

"Well, this is too bad, Mr. Silvertip, but I'm really afraid our plane wouldn't be able to carry your great weight, for you weigh more than we do and all of our supplies together. We feel very sorry."

"Oh, don't you worry one little bit," replied Mr. Silvertip. "I'm not fussy about riding in an airplane, anyway. I can scratch down this mountain so quickly you'll be surprised. It will help me to keep awake, but I'm not so sleepy as I was yesterday." Saying this, Mr. Silvertip put on his coat and started at a great pace down the trail.

Buster Bear said, "I think Mr. Silvertip is a fine chap. I don't like to think of all the distance he has to walk, while we get into our plane and just glide like a bird down into the valley. For one thing, I think we should wash up the dishes and not leave them for Mr. Silvertip when he returns."

So the animal aviators started in and almost before you could say, "Jack Robinson," the dishes were washed and put back on a big shelf.

"We must now find out if our plane will start," sad Buster. The animals jumped into the plane; that is, all except Reddy Fox who stood ready to give the propellers a twist.

Buster turned on the switch. "Contact!" he shouted.

Reddy gave the propeller a turn, and jumped quicky into the plane. He had no idea of having the others sail away and leave him way up on the mountain.

The plane seemed to hesitate a moment, then taxied over the hard-packed snow, and like a bird shot into the air.

It was a glorious morning. The animals were in high spirits. Here they were, in one of the wonder-spots of America—Yellowstone Park. As they sailed down over rocks and trees, they spied Mr. Silvertip making his way with long strides down the mountain. He was much farther down than they expected to find him. Racky said, "He surely is scratching his way down quickly, as he said he could."

Soon they landed in a level spot, covered with green grass and flowers, near the grove of trees where they were to wait for Mr. Silvertip.

Near by were some great shaggy beasts. At sight of them, Racky started to climb a tree.

"Why, Racky," said Buster Bear, "those are bison—some call them 'buffaloes.' They wouldn't hurt you."

One, that was larger than the rest, came ambling up, looking over the animals and their plane. "Where did you get that?" he asked sharply, as he pointed his foot to an old fur robe that the animals had brought with them.

"Why, Mr. Bison, that is an old robe we brought from Animal Town," replied Buster.

Mr. Bison began to roar. "That robe, as you call it, is the skin of a bison! There used to be millions of us out here, until the hunters came. Now what have you to say for yourselves?" And he bellowed again.

The little animal aviators stood huddled near the plane. But just at this moment Mr. Silvertip came up. The animals told him what Mr. Bison had said.

Mr. Silvertip turned on him, and he stepped back, for he was no match for Mr. Silvertip, the grizzly bear. "What do you mean by frightening my little friends? Even if that is a bison skin, these animals had nothing to do with it. Did you ever hear of one animal pointing a gun at another? Answer me!"

"No, Mr. Silvertip, I can't say honestly that I ever did. I beg the pardon of all you little animals," and Mr. Bison ambled back to his companions, who were looking on with great interest at these flying animals.

In the next story, Mr. Silvertip shows the animal aviators all the wonders of Yellowstone Park—the hot springs, geysers, and many other interesting things.

Boylston Dummer

In Lighter Vein

Self-Discipline

Barbara Jean had been warned by her mother that she must not bother the things on the vanity dresser. Mother was much surprised later when she saw Barbara Jean crawl up on the chair at the dresser, and, upon seeing herself in the mirror, exclaim:

"You're going to get spanked if you don't get down from there!"—*Indianapolis News.*

Boomerang

When a bit of sunshine hits you,
After passing of a cloud;
When a fit of laughter gets you,
And your spine is feeling proud;
Don't forget to up and fling it
At a man that's feeling blue,
For the minute that you fling it,
It's a boomerang to you.

Hm-m!

John: "I can trace my ancestry back through nine generations."

Lucy: "What else can you do?"

Then he blinked and looked at her in a most pitiful manner.

Prison Chat

First Convict: "Good morning, my fine fettered friend. How's the rock-broking business?"

Second Convict: "The bonds are holding firm—and the terms are satisfactory."

—Tit-Bits

Wife (to very, very careful driver): "Can't you drive a little faster, George? The view of those trees is getting a bit monotonous!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Collingswood, N. J.

A YOUNG automobile mechanic had tried everywhere, seemingly, for employment and could obtain none. One day, a neighbor, knowing of his financial struggle, asked him to overhaul his car, thinking to help in a small way. The young man eagerly agreed to do so, but on a gratuitous basis, for he felt rather indebted to him.

In going over the car the mechanic found that new spark plugs were needed and reported this to the owner of the car, who said that he should go to any garage and buy the necessary parts, charging them to him. The mechanic went to a distant service station where parts were to be had more cheaply than at most places; and, after making the purchase, casually asked the owner if he had need of a mechanic.

The man's reply was that he had been looking for a good one—could, in fact, use such a man right away. He added that there was a car, in the garage, waiting now to be fixed, and he had no one to do the work.

The mechanic obtained the job, and is now happily employed.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Tying a Tie

HAVE two lines, an even number of players in each. Give the player on each end a tie, which he must tie round his neck in a bowknot—then untie it and pass it on to the next player in his line, who does the same.

The side that gets through first wins the honor of being served refreshments by the losing players.—Miss Ada S., Phillips, Neb.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Bar-Jona

WHEN commending Peter for his famous announcement at Caesarea Philippi, "Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God," the Master addresses him as "Simon Bar-Jona" (Matt. 16:17). The prefix "Bar-" is really an Aramaic one, and means "son of-," being synonymous with the Hebrew prefix "Ben-"; and it is incorporated in a number of familiar Biblical names, such as "Bar-timaeus" (son of Timaeus), "Bar-tholomew" (son of Tolmai), "Bar-abbas" (son of a father), etc. Incidentally, it is now generally agreed by scholars that "Jona" is simply a shortened form of "Johannes" (John), the name given to the father of Andrew and Peter in the Greek of John 1:42. Similarly in John 21:15-17 where, according to the Authorized Version, Jesus addresses Peter as "Simon son of Jonas," a more literal rendering would be: "Simon son of John"—a rendering which is to be found in the translations prepared by Goodspeed, Moffatt, and others.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Slight Tragedy at Sea*

By LE PELLEY

PLUNKY—THERE'S NO WIND! WHAT DO WE DO ??
WE'RE BECALMED! GET OUT THE OARS!
PLUNKY AGAIN... I FORGOT TO PUT THE OARS IN!
WHAT A FINE SAILOR YOU TURNED OUT TO BE
OH WELL... WE MIGHT JUST AS WELL SIT HERE AND WHISTLE FOR A WIND... WE HAVEN'T ANYTHING BETTER TO DO !!
EXCEPT THAT IT'S FIVE MINUTES TO SIX... DINNER TIME!
GOODNESS! WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Refreshments*

By CARMACK

Tiddlywinks and I were having a frolic this afternoon and suddenly I stopped and said-"Do you hear what I hear?"
"Yes", said Tw. "and it's coming up our street"—
So I ran to the front door and barked-"The Ice cream wagon is coming"—
And out came the Boss just as the wagon arrived —
And he bought two delicious ice cream cones- one for himself and one for Tw. and me- Yum! Yum!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Where Is Christianity in Spain?

READING news of carnage and almost incredible vindictiveness in the course of the Spanish rebellion, one is tempted to ask, "What has become of the centuries of Christian civilization to which the residents of the Iberian peninsula have been exposed since it was wrested from the Moors?"

To be sure, one group of participants in the strife has forsworn Christianity or any religion—namely, the Communists. They do not constitute nor have they ever constituted the Government, but the duly elected Socialist Government has been forced by the vigor of the Rebel attack and by its own natural peacefulness to rely on a large measure of Communist help. Similarly it may have been inaccurate at first to describe the insurgents as Fascists.

But recent developments make that appellation more clearly appropriate. One estimate is that 80 per cent of the army —representing the military oligarchy—is in revolt. In sympathy are the established church, the landowning aristocracy and royalists. Added to this, Italy is reported to be holding its air fleet and extra pilots ready for movement to aid the Rebels.

In fact the Associated Press reports it is already boasted in Rome that an Italian aviator bombed and sank the Loyalist battleship Jaime I. This seems certainly a more literal kind of aid than the speeches and visits of French officials of which Italy complains as encouraging the Madrid Government. Even apart from this, Italian sympathy has been so evident as to create some supposition that an agreement for later co-operation must exist between the Rebel commanders and Il Duce, possibly involving even a cession of the port of Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, to Italy. This would be almost a companion piece to the return of the Moors in Gen. Francisco Franco's army.

These and other currents have given to the fighting a bitterness the world has hardly seen in recent centuries, not even in the publicized atrocities of the World War. Mass executions of prisoners, supposedly entitled to the protection of the rules of war, has given the world reason for profound shock if its sensibilities are still susceptible to shock.

Blame for shooting of civilians, prisoners or hostages cannot be localized entirely to either side. Irresponsible Communist youths have terrorized various cities. Loyalists have used a living wall of prisoners to protect oil tanks. But the principal announcements that no quarter would be given and the greatest retaliatory mowing down of helpless human beings who had surrendered apparently lie on the hands of the Rebels.

The ruthlessness of their methods leave little choice in a comparison with the oft-condemned and rightly condemned mass executions in Soviet Russia. Many believe that any changes that might have proved necessary in the Socialist Government in Madrid could have been made by the peaceful and lawful means of the ballot box. If the Revolution should succeed, it can surely take little satisfaction in having left a record so blemished by savage excesses and still less in having endangered the peace of all Europe to settle an internal question.

America Is Concerned

CURTAILMENT by Mr. Roosevelt of his intended trip West is generally and, it would appear, accurately interpreted as indicating Administration concern over the European complications arising out of Spain's turmoil. Mr. Roosevelt himself has not given this explanation. But with tension abroad increasing, it is inevitable that the President should find it advisable to stay within easy reach of Washington.

In his Chautauqua address, he italicized the responsibility of the Chief Executive in times of international strife when he said that American neutrality must depend "on the wisdom and determination of whoever at the moment occupy the offices of President and Secretary of State." The shift of President Wilson's confidence from William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, to Robert Lansing, his successor, marked a turning point of American policy toward the European nations then at war which was one of the decisive factors in determining America's course in the years immediately following.

President Roosevelt's decision to remain near Washington is a wise recognition that developments in Europe cannot be ignored by the United States. It recalls his remark that the foreign situation is more of a worry to him at present than the domestic.

Those who realize how many of the world's, and therefore of the United States', economic maladjustments and political problems are traceable to the World War will share the President's concern over European affairs. They know that interest in the international scene has become less a sign of meddlesome inclinations than of enlightened self-interest.

SOFIA DISPATCHES credit Boris III, Bulgaria's locomotive-driving monarch, with settling a taxicab strike by summoning the mediators to his palace when a deadlock threatened. Not only does King Boris understand the art of sending a huge engine thundering over the rails, but he seems to know how to apply the brakes when occasion demands.

Law—Shackle or Safeguard?

"HE WAS a good lawyer, but a poor statesman." How often has that judgment been applied to the successful advocate who failed in the give-and-take of parliamentary life or in practical administration. There is a common prejudice against the so-called "legal mind"—the temper which stands on the letter of the law and gives Shylock his pound of flesh according to the sacredness of the bond.

"The man of action wants to get things done," said Lord Justice Greene the other day; "the lawyer stands in his way and tells him that he cannot do them."

But it is the most lawabiding countries which are the most impatient with the law—precisely because they are least familiar with lawlessness. Most of the world today is suffering more from the weakness of the law than from its tyranny. The law which is evolved by tradition and constitutional legislation commands the respect of the true legal mind; it is the opposite of a system which enforces decrees arbitrarily issued by rulers.

Even in Britain there has been much recent outcry against that kind of legislation which empowers the executive to make rules interpreting the law. And in the extreme case we find that every revolutionary would confer on the revolutionary leader the right to sweep away the obstacle of law wherever it stands in his way. Violence is always opposed to law. The law is society's instrument for checking violence. If Europe acknowledged and bowed to an international law, there would be little danger of war.

It may be that the world will never be in love with the legal mind, because it is always attracted more by what is swift and generous than by the cautious and the exact. But the spirit of law itself alters with the spirit of the legislator. It has been observed in Britain that the humanitarianism of modern legislation has had its effects upon courts and upon the interpretation of the law by judges and magistrates.

The perfecting of democracy would lead to the humanizing of the law. For when the will of the people is effectively registered, law will embody not merely past custom but also present judgment.

Walling Out Taxes

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN, former President of the Board of Education in a Labor Government, is the Canute of landowners. He has put a bulwark round his ancestral estate of Wallington, in Northumberland, which the heavy tide of taxation cannot engulf. Wallington, unlike other large estates, such as Montrose and Breadalbane, will not be broken up by the Inland Revenue Department.

The best thing about this bulwark is that it can be built round any estate, if the owner wishes, and its general use would insure the preservation throughout all time of those historic houses which are one of the most romantic aspects of English social life.

Sir Charles's plan is an ingenious amalgamation of his Socialist theories and his desire that his estate shall neither be broken up nor pass out of his family's custodianship. Believing that private property is indefensible, he has bequeathed Wallington, which his family has possessed since 1777, to the nation, through the medium of the National Trust, on condition, however, that his descendants shall remain as the tenants of the Trust as long as they desire. In two generations capital taxation would in the normal course of affairs drive the Trevelyans from Wallington. But now their home is assured to them for as long as they wish, and at the same time the amenities of the great house are thrown open to the nation.

The threat of taxation in Britain looms heavily on all great families. Various plans have been devised to cope with it. English dukes turn themselves into trusts, and in France there is an organization known as *La Demeure Historique* which endeavors to meet the situation. Sir Charles's plan is an interesting addition to the forces of defense.

"No"—Sweetly Spoken

WHEN Lao-Tse in the sixth century, B. C., was poetically elaborating his philosophies to learned contemporaries, the gentle art of polite refusal was even then old. For centuries, we suspect, the Chinese children had been learning the gentle art of saying "no," at the knees of their tutors or in the women's halls.

The practice must still be one in which the Chinese excel if we can credit the report of a western paper that one would-be author received this rejection slip from a Chinese publishing house:

> We have read your manuscript with boundless delight. By the sacred ashes of our ancestors, we swear we never dipped into a book of such overwhelming mastery. If we were to publish this book it would be impossible in the future to issue any book of lower standard. As it is unthinkable that within the next 10,000 years we shall find its equal, we are, to our great regret, compelled to return this too divine work and beg you a thousand times to forgive our action.

If rejection slips of this sort were common, it is quite possible that book lists would be greatly shortened. Authors would be tempted to write for rejection rather than for publication: certainly few writers could resist the opportunity to listen to such words of wisdom concerning their own works.

Canoeing on the Nile

Book News of the Day

WHAT makes CANOE ERRANT ON THE NILE, by Major R. Raven-Hart (London: John Murray. 7s. 6d.) more than a mere canoeist's textbook or an archaeological student's guide is that he has allowed his eye to glance off pyramids and temples to observe such mundane things as the expression of the modern Egyptian cat and its relation to the faces of the cats of ancient Egypt.

In his solitary paddle from Wadi Halfa, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, northward to Assuan and Upper Egypt he describes the human-interest side of a part of the world which has been inspected leisurely by few, and those generally archaeologists too absorbed in the past to portray present-day life.

* * *

The author was particularly interested in the cats, many of which still retain a strong family likeness to their ancestors now reposing, in the form of statues, in museums all over the world. The Egyptian animal, he says, is quite different from the cozy European kind; having a long neck, a more compact head with larger eyes, and a supercilious expression when spoken to by strangers. Major Raven-Hart, however, made great friends with one cat in Cairo and suggests that this species ought to be introduced into other countries.

From cats the book turns to camels and oxen, which dredge irrigation water up from the Nile, and which are revealed as like the oyster in one of Sir Walter Scott's ballads:

> The herring loves the merry moon-light,
> The mackerel loves the wind,
> But the oyster loves the dredging sang,
> For they come of a gentle kind.

Apparently the more noise the water-wheels make, the better the animals work, so the wheels are not oiled, and screech and creak accordingly.

* * *

Major Raven-Hart experienced many examples of kindness along the banks of the Nile. He found the Nubians, from whom the servant class in Egypt is recruited, a charming people. He was able to collect and translate some of their old stories. He reproduces three in a chapter called "Interlude." They are all delightful examples of the shortest of short stories.

The author makes a canoe holiday on the Nile sound most attractive, and not unduly difficult. But he urges his readers to visit the famous temples soon and tells a sad story of how the river is encroaching on many of them, owing to the rise of water in connection with the Assuan Dam, despite assurances given by engineers of the scheme. P. L.

The Dream of a Million Motorists

"ELEVATED CARWAYS WOULD CUT DOWN THE ACCIDENTS OVER HALF"
"THE ONLY SOLUTION OF CITY TRAFIC CONGESTION IS THE ELEVATED HIGHWAY. NEW YORK HAS FOUND THAT OUT"
"WE GAIN TIME IN THE PLANES AND LOSE IT GETTING TO AND FROM THE AIRPORT"
McCUTCHEON

McCutcheon, in Chicago Tribune

In the Wake of the Triremes

THE full moon rides high overhead as we pass out the Piraeus breakwater to find the Isle of Salamis bathed in the orb's glow on the starboard hand. Two softly curving hills rise in the center and on the other side, three thousand years ago, gathered the oar-propelled galleys of the Greeks, those of Agamemnon and Menelaus in the van, a mighty fleet assembled as the result of the ill-advised judgment of Paris.

Some seven centuries later, in that same bay, an able leader named Themistocles put a final end to the aspirations of the Persians. And in these waters, most historic of all the world, the sea trails of the mariners of many lands and races have crossed and crisscrossed in war and peace since the commencement of recorded time, and no doubt before. The rude galleys of Minos, the high-prowed sloops of Egypt, the quinqueremes of Nineveh and the triremes of Greece led the great sea pageant of the Aegean and after them came the wind-driven ships of Rome and the galleons of the Venetian and the Turk.

Our first Cretan port is Canea. It is still as Oriental as a suburb of Istanbul, for the Turks ruled here many years and much trace of that disturbed sway lingers.

Once more in the wake of the triremes we resume the voyage to the other end of the island and the ancient city of Candia which is hard by the lately excavated ruins of Cnossus, capital of the great King Minos and one of the oldest of known civilizations. We round a grim promontory where, according to Homer, Ulysses and his men had some little difficulty on their roundabout way home from Troy, then skirt the coast in the brilliant moonlight. And with the rising of next day's sun upon a sea bright and sparkling as the Bay of Naples on a May morning, the harbor of Candia with remains of once impregnable fortifications all about it is over our bows. M. T. G.

Molders of Public Opinion

(Excerpts From Discussions Before the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia)

Press

By Felix Morley
Editor, the Washington Post

IT IS . . . clear . . . that . . . individual judgment in forming opinions has not advanced parallel to the supply of information on which opinions must be formed. . . . The abundance of information and misinformation demands the development of a high degree of selectivity on the part of every citizen. . . . How are we to bridge the gap between the inevitable failure of the human intelligence to extend its capacities in proportion to the supply of information now available to it? . . .

The problem for a democracy is vital. . . . The . . . continuation of our system of government depends primarily on the development of a public opinion able to cope intelligently with the problems of the day. . . .

The average voter today is not merely perhaps relatively more ignorant than was the case with the electorate in the early years of the republic, but it is now possible to sway his emotions, and his uncritical judgments, as never before. An eloquent radio speaker with a vibrant voice and a sublime disregard for facts can practically determine such issues as whether or not the United States should become a member of the World Court. . . .

The problem is not so much to develop an informed public opinion as it is to build a critical public opinion. . . .

If you ask me how this critical attitude is to be developed, I would be inclined to say that the only truly satisfactory method is by concentration . . . in the schools. . . .

We see today pressure exerted in the schools, to teach this subject, or to ignore the teaching of that subject, which must inevitably be fatal to the critical attitude unless the source and purpose of such pressures are examined with the coolest detachment. . . .

So far as the newspapers go I am convinced that they are doing a great deal to maintain and to develop the critical attitude. . . . The editorial function of the American newspaper is becoming less partisan in any narrow sense of the word and increasingly more analytical of the basic issues which underlie political parties. . . .

As Thomas Jefferson would have been the first to assert, the success of a democracy really depends on the quality of its education. . . . I am convinced there must be improvement in our educational fundamentals before the newspaper, which is essentially a form of adult education, can hope to fulfill properly its large share of our joint responsibility.

Radio

By Raymond Gram Swing
Commentator on European Affairs, Columbia Broadcasting Corporation

IN CASE you think the question, "Will radio kill democracy?" is an exaggeration, ask yourselves, to begin with, what broadcasting has done to the . . . national political convention. . . .

The . . . conventions this year were not deliberative bodies. They were not representative bodies, made up of chosen persons who met together to discuss choices and then to make them. They were nothing but gigantic studios for broadcasters, with the delegates . . . yelling their heads off to provide that great counterfeit for enthusiasm called noise. . . .

I feel that democracy is in danger from radio in two particulars. One is that the radio is still very badly unedited, and hence presents public affairs in such a muddle of confusion that listeners are unable to cope with the flood of material. . . .

The other danger is the sale of radio time for political purposes. If the radio is not to destroy democracy we must have editing and we must have the absence of commercialism in political broadcasting. . . .

The editing is done, in the case of the networks, by the executives of the broadcasting companies, in the case of local stations by the local owners or managers. . . . On the whole they have no . . . experience in editorship. . . . Nothing they have done has trained them to be wise in the knowledge of public affairs. If any one of them is an expert in democracy, it is pure accident. And so it is if a few of them realize that in perfecting the radio as an industry they were inevitably building up a public service which cannot be guided on business principles. . . .

But if radio does not soon become conscious and articulate and concise about its policies as a public service, it is, I believe, inevitable that the public will push the private companies aside and secure its own interests in its own way. . . . Either the sale of political time should cease altogether, or there must be an adequate provision of free time to those unable to pay for it, granted to them on the basis of an editorial policy which protects the public interest, and directed by an editorial board which has training and wisdom in public affairs. . . .

Private broadcasting will not be saved without a first class job of editing. This America is not getting. And if we lose a genuinely independent radio, we lose the spoken word in the service of democracy.

Movies

By Alexander Markey
Executive Producer of the Motion Picture Foundation of the United States

THE average man is not given to scrutiny and analysis. Impressions lodge themselves in his consciousness without having passed through the filtering process of reasoning. . . .

The motion picture is the modern oracle. No single agency has been responsible for so many misconceptions in the mind of the common man. . . .

Although the cinema was originally intended to serve in the field of amusement and still considers itself a purveyor of entertainment, its primary importance lies in its power to shape the social, moral, and cultural values of today—and of tomorrow. . . .

Criticism has been leveled at the industry from every possible source. . . . The pressure of public opinion . . . has had some effect. A greater percentage of good motion pictures has come out of the studios in the past twenty-four months than in any two years preceding. However, if one computes the number of commendable productions against the total number of pictures released during this period, their insignificant percentage is appalling. It barely comes to half a dozen in a hundred. . . .

In my opinion, the industry can make a far-reaching contribution to the solution of this baffling problem.

It lies within the power and scope of the industry to force the elimination of the double feature evil. . . .

It would eliminate most of the shabby and hurried product that is being turned out en masse to supply the second feature on the program. It would enable producers to use the time, energy, creative inspiration and money thus saved for the betterment of their remaining features. . . .

I propose the establishment of an independent organization that would undertake the production of experimental motion pictures under the guidance of outstanding film experts of the industry at a salary commensurate with their professional earning capacity. . . .

It would be a comparatively simple matter for the producers to apportion among themselves a world gross revenue from these pictures sufficient to cover the cost of production. It is essential, of course, that this unit be absolutely free from industry supervision or interference.

The public could be taken in on this experiment. Its response to these pictures would be the barometer by which the industry could judge the changing attitude toward films in general. . . .

The Wide Horizon

Montreux—the Peaceful Way

DIARY OF AN OBSERVER IN GENEVA

By Sisley Huddleston

A GREAT deal may be said about the Conference of Montreux, which I recently attended, but the principal thing to say of it, in my view, is that it proved the possibility of revising international agreements by peaceful methods of general consent. In this sense Montreux has an historical significance. The moral surely is that it is not necessary to tear up treaties. There is a better way.

Yet one must not exaggerate. In fact, the substitution of the Montreux Convention for the Lausanne Convention concerning the Dardanelles, annexed to the Treaty with Turkey, has been effected after consultation of the interested powers. But there was nevertheless an element of coercion in the accord. It is doubtful whether Turkey would have obtained what it wanted if circumstances had been different. The powers dared not refuse the polite demands of Turkey because they knew that if they did Turkey would be in a position to act without their permission.

Their hands were therefore forced. They were not too willing. There was a moment when it appeared as though the Montreux Conference would break up. It was then that the consequences of failure clearly presented themselves to the delegates. They could not afford to fail. If they did, the world would know that every hope of revision by consent was lost, and that retrospectively, the repudiation of treaties, torn up as scraps of paper, was justified.

* * *

Indeed one highly placed personage at Montreux told me, when the prospects of success were at their lowest, that the method of conference was finally discredited. "In future," he said, "it will be established as international law that each nation which feels the need of changes in its contracts with other nations, must cut the Gordian knot. It will be useless to appeal to reason. The *fait accompli* will alone count."

When he made this pessimistic remark, there were grounds for believing that he was right. Happily he turned out to be wrong. Yet it is true that a number of situations have arisen in the postwar world which have seemed insoluble by bilateral, not to say multilateral, arrangement.

In short, after attending an uncountable number of conferences, I was rapidly arriving at the conclusion of the Montreux delegate that revision by conference was revealing itself as a hopeless proposition in the present state of diplomatic thought.

It was precisely because the danger was clearly seen that the delegates at Montreux of nine powers peculiarly interested in the passage from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea — and vice versa — realized that they must not refuse Turkey's request for the remilitarization of the Straits, however inconvenient the surrender of their control was when viewed in the light of traditional policy. Otherwise, Turkey would turn on them and say: "The reasons we have given for the fortification of the Straits are unanswerable. You recognize their force, yet you refuse to draw the proper consequences.

That would have meant the consecration of chaos. It would, once and for all, have registered not merely the breakdown of a particular conference but the breakdown of the system of conferences. At all costs that lamentable result had to be avoided.

* * *

Turkey's case was all the stronger in that one of the leaders of the anti-revisionist group in Europe—namely, Roumania—was whole-heartedly with Turkey. It is true that M. Titulesco, who has so often insisted on the need of opposing any revision of the European statutes, drew a distinction between this kind of revision, which removes disabilities, and the revision of territorial dispositions. For what it is worth, the distinction may be admitted. Yet revision is still revision, and a precedent for revision has now been set. It is probable that in the near future there will be other demands for the revision of existing treaties. It would be well for Europe if there is no opposition to the "principle" of revision. This does not mean that every plea for revision must be granted. It does mean that no plea for revision must be barred as unworthy of consideration.

In the talk about the reform of the League of Nations, it has been urged that Article XIX of the Covenant, which postulates the possibility of a revision of treaties, must now be operative. So-called neutral states have especially pointed out that it is impossible for them to apply Article XVI (that is to say, sanctions) unless there is at least an equal eagerness to apply Article XIX. Otherwise the Covenant will become merely an instrument for the maintenance of the status quo. Unless Article XIX takes precedence of Article XVI, the Covenant can be used by a coalition of satisfied nations bent on preventing changes in favor of the unsatisfied nations. Sooner or later, the Covenant, thus interpreted, will provoke war. But if revision is not ruled out, the Covenant will unquestionably serve the cause of peace.

The substitution of the Montreux Convention for the Lausanne Convention was not specifically made under Article XIX. Nevertheless it is an example. It is an encouraging sign. It introduces into postwar diplomatic practice the essential safety valve of revision by conference.